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NATIONAL POLITICS.

A Delegation of Veterans Call on General Harrison.

Republican Leaders Arranging Plans of the Campaign.

Head of the American Party in Colorado for Harrison.

Freshet in the Monongahela Does Great Damage.

Money Loss Estimated as High as Two Millions.

Pilgrims at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 12.—This was a busy day with General Harrison. About 10 o'clock he came to the New Denison house, where he remained during the greater part of the day, receiving delegations in the parlors. The time previous to the arrival of the delegations was spent in conversation with friends at the republican headquarters. Just before 12 o'clock the first delegation arrived. It was a committee from John A. Logan Post, No. 199, Grand Army of the Republic, from North Manchester, Wabash county, Indiana. They came to invite General Harrison to attend a reunion of soldiers to be held at that place August 22 and 23. At their head were Shelby Sexton, senior vice commander of the G. A. R. for [illegible] Parrott. The latter delivered a short address. General Harrison in response said:

COMRADES AND GENTLEMEN: Your request is one that appeals to me very strongly, and, if it were single, I should very promptly accede to it, but without being told you will readily understand that invitations of a kindred nature are coming to me every day presented by individual comrades and committees, but more frequently by written communication. I have felt that if I opened a door in this direction it would be a very wide one, and would either subject myself to the criticism of having favored particular localities or particular organizations to the neglect of the others having equal claims upon me. I am, therefore, compelled to say to you that it will be impossible for me to accept your invitation, but in doing this I want to thank you for the interest you have shown in my presence with you, and for the spirit of comradeship which brings you here.

Work of the Campaign.

NEW YORK, July 12.—At a conference of the republican national committee with presidents of republican state leagues and their committee to-night, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the national republican committee recommends to each of the state central committees of the several states that they recognize state league organizations of republican clubs, and give them such aid and support as may be within their power.

Secretary Humphrey of the league said to-night the national committee had requested that as far as possible all public meetings throughout the country should be under direction of the leagues and local clubs. This would not conflict with the work of national and state committees, who generally had charge of national and state speakers and their appointments. Humphrey said the national league had a special campaign committee who are to have charge of a special campaign to be undertaken by league clubs as follows: General W. H. Dudley of Indiana is chairman, Jas. P. Foster and A. B. Humphrey, president and secretary of the national league; A. Mott of New Jersey and W. W. Johnson of Maryland.

General Nathan Goff of West Virginia and Edward M. Clemerson of Pennsylvania, chairman and secretary of the congressional committee, conferred with the executive committee to-day regarding work in congressional districts.

Americans for Harrison.

DENVER, July 12.—The following letter was issued to-night which will explain itself:

DENVER, July 12, 1888.

To the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the American Party of Colorado.

GENTLEMEN—I have been requested by members of the American party of Colorado, to issue my call for the assemblage of a convention, at which delegates may be chosen to attend the national convention of the American party to be held at Washington, D. C., the fourteenth of August, 1888, for the purpose of nominating candidates for president and vice president of the United States. With full comprehension of the importance attaching to the political actions of American citizens at this particular time; and, after mature deliberation upon the subject, I am constrained to decline to issue such call. In justice to you and to myself, it is proper that I should briefly state the reasons which lead to this determination. Were the political organization of the American party sufficiently developed over our country to warrant the existence of even a "mere fighting" chance, I should and would be found within its ranks a willing soldier ready to battle in its cause. Inasmuch, however, as the American party organization has not yet been perfected in many of the states of our union, and as it is conceded by the best-informed among us that there is not any possible chance this year of electing to the high offices to which they may be nominated, the national candidates of the American party, I should be false to my pledges to the maintenance of the interests of true Americanism, were I to give aid and encouragement to a movement which can only result in bestowing an empty honor at the expense of withdrawing several thousand votes from the ranks of the great army now mustering in defence of every principle dear to the American citizenhood. The enunciation of principles made by the two great political parties in their late platforms have defined the issues of the present contest in unmistakable terms. On the one hand a party pledges itself to the adoption of free trade, unrestricted immigration and all their long train of concomitant evils reducing American labor from its present high and independent position to the low level of the European pauper wage-worker. On the other hand a great party stands pledged to the full protection of American industries, to the procuration of national legislation, checking the present unrestricted flow of convict and pauper immigration, thereby sustaining the American citizen in the enjoyment of the blessings of his citizenship and securing to his children the full value of their birthright unimpaired by the piratical encroachments of imported communism and anarchy. In view of these facts, I cannot, as an American, do aught that would weaken the power for the good of that great party whose platform of principles is so emphatically American. I shall, therefore, in common with the large majority of the American party with whom I have conversed, devote my energies and give my individual support and labor to assist the election to the office of president of the United States that genuine representative of true American principles, Benjamin Harrison of Indiana. I expect that a few of my party colleagues will at first be disposed to berate my action, but knowing the uniform good judgment possessed by the individual members of the American party I am confident that they will soon be with me doing service for the rights of true American citizenship. I tender herewith my resignation as chairman of the central committee of the American party.

Very respectfully,

F. N. CLARKE.

Chairman Executive Committee, American party.

Great Floods in Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURG, July 11.—The freshet in the Monongahela river is a most unprecedented and great damage has been done to river craft and property along the river from the headwaters to this city. The suddenness of the rise took river men entirely unawares, and they were not prepared when the great volume of water burst upon them. Millions of feet of lumber, scores of coal craft, fences, outhouses and coal tipples have been floating down the swift current for the last eighteen hours. The river at this point is still rising, with twenty one feet nine inches on the marks at 9 o'clock, but it is reported as stationary, with forty five feet at Greensboro, a hundred miles above this city.

At every point between Greensboro and Pittsburg the lowlands are under water and the residents have been compelled to live in the upper stories of their houses, and in some cases to seek the hills for safety. Many had not time to remove their goods, as the water rose at the rate of a foot an hour, and at Greensboro, 32 feet rise was recorded in less than 2 hours.

The damage to property cannot be estimated at present, but it will reach away up into the hundred thousands. So far but one life has been reported lost.

The scene along river front this morning was one of great excitement. The banks were lined with people, watching the debris as it was swept down the swift current. River and coal men were on the alert, fearing that their craft would be torn from their moorings, and as fast as one cable would snap in twain it would be replaced by another. Occasionally a floating boat, barge or tipple would strike one of the piers of the bridge and sink from view; again the helpless craft would pass the bridges in safety and continue on its journey to Cincinnati. The greatest damage to river craft occurred between 1:30 o'clock this morning and daylight. Shortly before 2 o'clock a large number of barges came down the river and struck the bridge, the huge barges turning end over end, and breasting the towboat Barnard in against the steamer Jacobs.

PITTSBURG, July 12.—To-day the waters that have been sweeping the valley of the Monongahela and the valleys of its tributaries for the last sixty hours are again falling into their natural channels. They leave in their track scenes of desolation and ruin that never had their counterpart in the same localities. From Pittsburg to the mountain fastnesses of Randolph county W. Va., towns have been ravaged, manufactories inundated, boats sunk, houses and lumber floated off, fields with their wheat in shock and growing crops devastated, families driven to the hills for shelter, and in many instances the accumulations of years of toil and self-denial have been lost in an hour. The losses entailed by the flood will not, it is ascertained to-day, be short of $2,000,000, a large proportion of which falls with crushing effect upon the people of the thriving counties of Monongalia, Marion, Taylor, Harrison, Lewis, Barbour, Upshur and Randolph in West Virginia. In Pennsylvania the losses are in the counties of Allegheny, Washington, Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene, the heaviest being in Allegheny, Washington and Fayette. These losses fall most heavily upon the owners of coal property, railroad companies and farmers. Notwithstanding the suddenness of the coming of the water and the area of destruction, the losses of flats, barges and small river craft have been comparatively small, and nearly all boat owners are congratulating themselves on their good fortune. In Pittsburg proper much of the loss has fallen upon the owners of shanty boats and boat houses, but these are for the most part insignificant. The owners of mill property will lose largely, and have to undergo no end of inconvenience on account of the invasion of the mills by the water, putting out fires, and rusting and almost ruining the valuable machinery. Little lumber or other movable property has been carried away from this city, but from points above millions of feet of valuable timber and lumber have come down and been carried off into the Ohio, a total loss to the owners.

There was no rain in any part of the flooded district yesterday, and by this evening the traces of the flood will have been generally removed. At ten o'clock there was 17 feet of water in the river and falling. The drift had all passed out and the river had lost its turbulence. Coal men were preparing their fleet for shipment, and by to-morrow all crafts will have departed for western and southern ports. The shipment will aggregate ten million.

Suicide of an Artist.

TRINIDAD, July 12.—The Daily Citizen this evening says: Some days ago a good looking young man calling himself Fred Remington, and passing for an artist on Harper's Weekly, came to this city and spent sometime sketching the mountain scenery in this vicinity. He mingled with those of our citizens who were recently residents of New York, and there is no reason at this writing for doubting that the man gave his genuine name and true relation to that journal. To-day he took morphine with suicidal intent. He left a will bequeathing to Miss Waite, a fair milliner of this city, some four thousand dollars, and setting apart $500 for the expenses of his own funeral, $2000 to the journalists' home and $[illegible] to the direc[illegible] his father's farm. Also he wrote a letter to his father, a banker, asking him to grant Miss Waite a position in his bank, as she was capable and worthy. Just what transpired, if anything, between him and the fair lady is not at this hour known. Rumor has it, of course, that she went back on him. As we go to press at 5 p. m. a physician and a number of assistants are by means of artificial respiration and hypodermic injections of alcohol prolonging the young man's hours with extreme difficulty. He is in a comatose condition that is considered hopeless.

LATER.—Mr. Remington died at 5:30 p. m. As he had been ill for a day or two it has been suggested that he might have taken an overdose of morphine without suicidal intent.

Moore Separated from Mrs. Norton.

TOPEKA, Kas., July 12.—About noon a warrant was served on Mrs. Norton by Constable Davies, charging her with violating the laws of Kansas in relation to marriage by living with a man not her husband. She was then separated from Moore and assigned to another room. A warrant was issued against Moore as well as Mrs. Norton, but the former being already in the custody of officers, it was not served on him. It is thought Mrs. Norton will plead guilty to the charge and receive the maximum penalty, a fine of $500.

TOPEKA, Kas., July 12.—Mrs. Norton in conversation with a correspondent soon after the warrant was served said: "It is the work of Norton. I am satisfied he has instigated this prosecution. They want to get all the money we have so we will be unable to resist their persecution." Moore became much enraged at this new turn of affairs. Late last night Mrs. Norton made a proposition to Judge Laughlin that she would leave Moore altogether if they would release him and not prosecute him, but Laughlin refused to listen to the proposition. The terrible strain was beginning to tell upon her, and she was almost prostrated. She had a good night's rest, however, and this morning she was feeling very cheerful. Judge Laughlin had another brief interview with her again this morning and again urged her to leave Moore, but she would not listen to him, and abruptly turned away from him while he was talking with her.

Judge Laughlin said afterwards: "I had some hopes last night that we would persuade her to leave Moore. In fact, I believe she had almost made up her mind to do so, but this morning she has her back up and will listen to nothing. I have about come to the conclusion that we can accomplish nothing in that direction. She may as well make up her mind, however, that Moore will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, and will no doubt spend a good term in the penitentiary." Moore's attorneys however have announced their determination to make a fight against taking Moore back. The governor's warrant directing the arrest of Moore in obedience to the requisition of the governor of Missouri is now in the hands of the sheriff. Moore's attorneys declare the requisition papers will not hold good, and that on the hearing of the habeas corpus proceedings to-morrow the prisoner will be released.

Depew in Europe.

QUEENSTOWN, July 12.—Chauncey Depew, who is a passenger on the steamer Britannic, was seen by a reporter on the arrival of that vessel at Queenstown to-day. Depew is in robust health. He said he would make a tour of Europe during the next two months.

A One-Sided Election.

WINNIPEG, July 12.—The provincial elections yesterday resulted in a signal victory for the government. The entire province has been swept from end to end. Out of thirty-eight seats thirty have been heard from, twenty-seven of which are for the government and three for the opposition.

THE FRENCH IDOL.

Boulanger Resigns His Seat in the Chamber of Deputies.

His Proposition to Revise the Constitution Rejected.

Floquet Scores Him—The Chamber Censures Him.

He Proposes to Wipe Out the Stain With Blood.

A French Sensation.

PARIS, July 12.—In the chamber of deputies to-day Boulanger proposed dissolution of the chamber. His proposition was rejected. He thereupon resigned his seat.

General Boulanger in his speech proposing dissolution said such a course was imperative, and that elections ought to be held before the celebration of the centennial of the revolution of 1789. The country demanded the institution of new safeguards to secure the republic from the attacks of its adversaries against which it was powerless. The chamber of deputies was falling into ruin and decay and the country was trembling. Monarchists were watching the republic, expectant of its death agony. The country felt that its safety demanded revision of the constitution. He did not doubt that the patriotism of the deputies was on a level with their sense of duty. He would do his duty by demanding the passage of a resolution that the chambers, being convinced of the necessity for fresh elections, ask President Carnot for dissolution.

Premier Floquet reproached General Boulanger for support upon the right. Applause from the left. He said it was not for a man like General Boulanger who was always absent from the chamber to judge of its legislative labors or criticize hard working members. What had General Boulanger done to appeal to the country for, Floquet inquired. "The country answered you in the Charente election. We have never recognized you as one of us. We will celebrate the centenary by again proclaiming supremacy of civil power. We represent universal suffrage. We have rendered more service to the republic than you can do harm. You demand dissolution. It is in your party that it exists. Your photographs come from Germany where your interest lies." Cheers from the left and uproar among members of the right.

General Boulanger said: "Floquet's speech is only the utterance of a badly educated school teacher. He in no way alluded to the general policy of revision. He merely makes personal attacks. I tell him now as I told him amid the noise, that he impudently lies."

After a scene of excitement the president of the chambers said before applying censure he would allow General Boulanger to speak. General Boulanger asked if censure was to be applied to Floquet or himself.

The president—It was you that first attacked the chambers. The last words you uttered make it necessary to apply a severe rule.

General Boulanger protested against a regime which did not respect liberty of the tribune. He said, in view of the the president's decision, he would resign his seat. The general thereupon left the chamber, followed by his partisans. Members of the left still claimed that censure should be applied to General Boulanger. The president remarked that Boulanger, by leaving the chamber, did himself justice.

M. de Lamasele, member of the right, reproached the president for showing partiality toward Floquet. This led to a renewal of the uproar. When order had been restored a vote of censure of General Boulanger was adopted. The chamber then adjourned until Monday.

PARIS, July 12.—It is reported that in consequence of occurrences in the chamber of deputies Boulanger and Floquet will fight a duel. Clemenceau and Perin are said to have consented to serve as seconds for Floquet and Count Dillon and M. la Guerrere for Boulanger.

A Newspaper Sensation.

LONDON, July 12.—The Pall Mall Gazette publishes some sensational correspondence from Berlin, under date of July 10, which is in effect as follows: Friedrichskron palace, at Potsdam, where Dowager Empress Victoria is living, is in all but name a prison, and the ex-empress is virtually under arrest. In any case she is receiving scant consideration from the men now in power. The presumed object is to bring influence to bear upon her majesty which will induce her to surrender her husband's papers.

LONDON, July 12.—It is semi-officially stated that the Berlin correspondence regarding the treatment of ex-Empress Victoria which the Pall Mall Gazette published to-day is entirely without foundation.

Through a Trestle.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., July 12.—A terrible accident occurred on the Virginia Midland railroad early this morning. The through southern train that left here at 11.25 last night went through a trestle between Orange Court House and Barboursville, a distance of fifteen feet, killing five persons outright and wounding twenty-five. The trestle was known to be weak, and the railroad company was engaged in fixing it up. The train was moving at a speed of six miles in crossing the trestle, under regular orders. The engine had passed safely over most of the trestle, when the smoker, mail, baggage, and express cars went down with a crash, dragging down the engine and tender and two passenger coaches. The engine went down pilot-end foremost, thus communicating no fire to the wreck. All lights were extinguished on the fall. Among the killed are O. C. Cox, of Alexandria, of the engineering department of the Piedmont Air Line; J. T. Whittington, postal clerk; E. S. Brightwell postal clerk. The badly injured include W. D. Parrott, W. T. West and W. H. Waltham, postal clerks; Potter Field, express agent; S. E. Jennings, of Lynchburg, and Captain T. C. Taylor, passengers.

Parnell's Attitude.

LONDON, July 10.—Parnell by his attitude in the house of commons, giving notice that he should insist upon a resolution creating a special committee to inquire into the charges made against him by Attorney General Webster and the Times, has satisfied all his critics in the liberal party. He can't hope to satisfy the tories, who insist that he must go to the courts for satisfaction. Parnell's offer to have the committee made up of English and Scotch members is similar to the one offered by him at the last session, when the Times printed the first "forged" letter. The government then refused his proffer, and will undoubtedly again refuse to accept it when the resolution shall come up next Thursday.

This refusal, in order to be understood, must be compared with the effect of such action in the congress of the United States. There, no member whose honor has been assailed by newspaper charges has ever been refused a personal investigation, where the offended member prefers such a request. It is no answer to say that Parnell has a remedy in the English courts. English prejudice rules there. The Times has already spent from 15,000 pounds to 20,000 pounds in making the case. It would take at least a similar amount and much time to contest a case in the courts, where, in the present condition of the English courts, no satisfaction could be secured. If the government thought it had a case against Parnell that would satisfy the honorable members it would have seized upon the opportunity to have a special parliamentary enquiry. The government's refusal to go to the only possible fair tribunal, has completely offset the impression created by the action of the Times.

Parnell's Belief.

LONDON, July 10.—In an interview Parnell says he believes the home rule movement will result in the establishment of an imperial parliament, in which England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales and the colonies will be represented. Each country would have a separate legislature to manage its local affairs. The imperial parliament, he thought, would supplant the house of lords. Parnell does not believe the next election will result in the return to the house of commons of a majority of less than 120 Gladstonians.

A Bride's Discovery.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—The Globe-Democrat prints the following special from Kansas City: John F. Egan, who was employed in St. Louis as collector for the Post-Dispatch, left here a week ago short in his accounts, it is alleged, about a hundred dollars, and came to Kansas City. Egan was accompanied by his wife, whom he married in St. Louis in March. Egan made all arrangements to go to work but his plans were foiled yesterday by the arrival of T. J. Marshall, of the Post-Dispatch. Marshall intended to have Egan arrested, but finally decided not to do so. Mrs. Egan first learned last night that her husband was accused of crookedness and a quarrel was the result. This morning she searched his trunk and found letters showing that he had a wife living in San Francisco. She then charged him with it, and he did not deny it. He soon left the house and it was learned boarded a train for the west. During the forenoon Mrs. Egan swore out a warrant for the arrest of Egan on a charge of bigamy. The warrant was turned over to the chief of police and telegrams were sent out to intercept him.

Shooting at Hugo.

DENVER, July 11.—Bill Foster, foreman for the S. C. V. brand cattle company, rode into Hugo to-day. After filling up with whiskey he undertook to run the village, forcing bar-tenders to "set 'em up" at the point of the revolver, and making quiet citizens dance to the tune of his six-shooter. After the thing had been carried on several hours the officers concluded to put a stop to it. After an exchange of shots between Foster and the officers, Foster was found laid out with a bullet in one of his eyes. It is thought he will recover. None of the officers were hit, but the balls from Foster's revolver flew very thick and close to their heads for a few seconds.

Fiftieth Congress.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—A resolution to print extra copies of the report of the committee on pensions in the case of seven vetoed pension bills was the text for some political discussion. Cockrell, desiring to have the first of the pension vetoes (the Doherty case) printed among the others, Hawley intimating that publication of the veto would not help the president or his party with surviving soldiers of the republic. The discussion was participated in by Stewart, Davis, Butler, Hoar and Blair, becoming rather personal and bitter between the two latter gentlemen.

Without disposing of the subject the senate proceeded to consideration of the fisheries treaty, and was addressed by George in favor of its ratification. He said the matter of rejection of the treaty had already been settled by republican senators in caucus, and this open debate was not for the purpose of settling what ought to be done but to justify what had been decided on. By arraignment before the American people of the president for negligence or indifference to American rights, by rejection of the treaty, it was hoped enough voters would be seduced into support of the republican ticket to reverse the action of the American people in 1884 and to return coveted power to those who had been elected that year. George defended the provisions of the treaty at some length. At the conclusion of George's speech a bill to pay $50,000 to Mrs. Larimer of Wyoming, for important services in giving information concerning the hostile purpose of the Sioux Indians, was passed.

The senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

House sessions were ordered for next Wednesday and Thursday nights for the consideration of bills reported respectively from the committee on labor and the committee on military affairs,

Ford of Michigan, from the committee on military affairs, reported back a resolution for the appointment of a special committee to investigate alleged evasions of the contract labor law. In reply to a question by Vandever, of California, Ford stated that the resolution was broad enough in its scope to cover the subject of any evasion of the law against Chinese immigration.

Cox, of New York, called the attention of the house to the great necessity of this resolution to correct abuses now existing. There was an abnormal immigration to this country by men persuaded to come here by false and fraudulent pretences. Instead of being an ordinary immigration from Italy, Italians were coming into this country at the rate of 80,000 a year. Under influences that should be inquired into there did come, in one month, into New York, 50,000 men who did not know our language and who added nothing to our wealth or labor.

Morrow, of California, was glad the house at last comprehended the evil besetting the country from unrestricted immigration. The resolution was adopted.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill, the agreement being that no vote should be taken on the pending wool schedule to-day.

Pugsley of Ohio approved the schedule, and said the duty on wool should be increased instead of reduced.

Morse of Massachusetts favored the Mills bill generally and especially the clause placing wool on the free list.

O'Donnell of Michigan said the attempt to place wool on the free list would injure one-fifteenth of the population of the country interested in wool growing. He appealed for the restoration of the duties of 1867.

McKinney of New Hampshire did not think placing wool on the free list would decrease the price of wool in this country, but would secure cheaper clothes, because it would enable the American manufacturers to compete with foreign manufacturers.

Caswell of Wisconsin protested against free wool as having the effect of destroying the sheep raising industry of his state.

Boatman of Ohio said placing wool on the free list struck a deadly blow at one of the industries of his district. He favored return to the wool schedule of 1867.

Dockery of Missouri controverted the argument that free wool would destroy the wool growing industry. It would be as fair to expect a mother to desert her babe as to expect the democratic party to turn its back upon the laboring man who had always constituted its bone and sinew.

Allen of Michigan said the democrats had protected all of the products of the country south of the Mason and Dixon line and in the same breath charged republicans with sectionalism. If they believed they could strike at Michigan through her great staples, salt, lumber and wool, with impunity they would learn better at the coming election.

Lanham of Texas said he had some doubt as to the propriety of the wool schedule, but he had resolved that doubt in favor of the duty which he owed to the party to which he belonged.

Dingley of Maine said since the Mills bill had been launched in the press wool had declined seven cents a pound. If discussion of the bill had done this what would the bill itself do to the injury of the farmer?

J. D. Taylor of Ohio regarded the bill as a conspiracy for ultimate free trade, and attacked its general features, and more especially that feature placing wool on the free list.

The committee then rose and the house took a recess until 8 o'clock; evening session for consideration of various private pension bills.

Devastation by Cyclone.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 12.—Passengers reaching here from the west this evening report last night's cyclone created terrible devastation between here and Albany, sweeping from the state line to East Chatham, leveling three paper mills, many houses, etc. It is supposed there has been some loss of life, but it is impossible to obtain particulars.

Sheridan Improving.

NONQUITT, Mass., July 12.—The only change in General Sheridan's condition during the last twenty-four hours has been in the condition of his nervous system. He slept well last night and has been very tranquil all day, more tranquil than at any previous time since his arrival here. It is now thirty-five days since he had the attack of heart failure.

Insurrection at Port au Prince.

PARIS, July 12.—A report has been received here that an insurrection has occurred at Port au Prince. The insurgents have burned five hundred houses, including most of the public buildings.

The export of breadstuffs from southern Russia during the coming autumn are expected to be enormous. Reports from Odessa indicate a harvest of immense promise.

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MORTON NOTIFIED.

The Republican Committee Call on L. P. Morton.

Formal Notification of his Nomination Presented.

He Accepts the Candidacy in a Brief Address.

The Republican Committee Organize for the Campaign.

Senator Quay of Pennsylvania Chosen Chairman.

Morton Officially Notified

NEW YORK, July 7.—The members of the committee to officially notify Levi P. Morton of his nomination for the vice presidency went [illegible] this morning. [illegible] M. Estee of California, chairman of the committee, was receiving [illegible] in the parlor of the Murray Hill hotel at 9 o'clock. Secretary Dougherty worked most of the night [illegible] this morning [illegible] Central depot and [illegible] the committee [illegible] half a dozen of the delegates awaiting him. As they strolled in [illegible] and Dougherty [illegible] his [illegible] address which was to be presented to Mr. Morton. The document [illegible] in its terms [illegible] single page of paper [illegible] Delegates [illegible] not [illegible] vote and were not [illegible] entered the drawing [illegible] Ex-Governor [illegible] of Ohio did not accompany the committee to the depot. The other [illegible] composing the committee [illegible] as well as substitutes from other states.

[illegible] Secretary Dougherty [illegible] the committee [illegible] way and means [illegible] the position [illegible] the [illegible] of transportation. The time [illegible] was consumed in discussing the [illegible] question.

RHINEBECK, N. Y., July 7.—The notification [illegible] was at the depot in Rhinebeck [illegible] by a committee [illegible] to the [illegible] Mr. Morton's [illegible]. Mr. Morton [illegible] in black clothes and looking [illegible] stood in the [illegible] his drawing room and received the [illegible] Mrs. Morton and [illegible] attired, stood by her husband during the notification ceremony. Mrs. Morton's mother, Mrs. [illegible] and brother W. [illegible] Street [illegible] of friends of the family were [illegible] the speeches [illegible]. Chairman [illegible] Mr. Morton's [illegible] was ushered into the drawing room and advanced to within a few feet of Mr. Morton [illegible] the committee [illegible] the address as follows:

THE ADDRESS.

[illegible] convention of the republican party recently assembled in Chicago, nominated as its candidate for president General Harrison, and with equal unanimity selected you as its nominee for vice president. By order of that convention we were appointed a committee to notify its nominees of their selection. This pleasant duty has been in part performed in giving General Harrison, your associate upon the ticket, [illegible] remains for us to discharge the further duty conferred upon us by this official notice to you. The country has already passed judgment upon your selection and it has met such universal approval that it is only left this committee to add its own expression of their high appreciation of your own personal qualities, as well as their confidence in your eminent fitness for the position to which the deliberate judgment of the convention assigned you. In conclusion, we believe that this notification to you will not be a meaningless formality, but that your nomination will result in a triumphant election.

Mr. Morton replied as follows:

MORTON'S REPLY.

Chairman and gentlemen of the committee—I am profoundly sensible of the high honor which has been conferred upon me by the national republican convention recently in session at Chicago, and I thank you gentlemen for the courteous and complimentary terms in which you have officially announced my nomination as the candidate of the republican party for the vice presidency. I am also deeply sensible of the honor conferred on the state of New York in the selection of a citizen of this state, as one of the standard bearers in the approaching peaceful contest of the two great political parties of the country for supremacy in governmental control. New York represents to a large degree the business interests of all those ever growing and widely spreading communities of varied interests and industries which it is the mission of the republican party to foster and protect. That platform so wisely adopted at Chicago has this mission boldly in view and by its enunciation of these principles makes the issue clear and distinct and accepts the position tendered by the convention, of which you are the honored representatives, and will in due time address to you, Mr. Chairman, an official communication to that effect.

After Morton had finished speaking he invited his visitors to luncheon, which was ready to be served on the balcony, which is a beautiful one. Rich wooded and extends as far as the eye can see, and at the bottom of the valley a brook bubbles along. In the distance the Catskill mountains stand in prominence. Estee gave the toast: "The Next Vice-President," to which Morton gracefully responded. The party then entered carriages and were driven to Ellerslie, where they had a delightful time inspecting Morton's new park.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The committee which went to Rhinebeck to notify Hon. Levi P. Morton of his nomination as republican candidate for vice president returned tonight at 9 o'clock and went to their hotel. They will thence disperse to their homes.

Harrison's Visitors.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 9.—A delegation of ladies and gentlemen from Benton Harbor, Mich., called on General Harrison today. They were presented by Colonel Ward, who was a Michigan delegate to the Chicago convention. The delegation was cordially received by General Harrison, who made a short speech in which he referred to the active part Michigan had taken in the many achievements of the republican party.

Republican Organization

NEW YORK, July [illegible].—Groups of distinguished gentlemen stood about the corridors of the Fifth Avenue hotel for hours this morning before the republican national committee went into session about noon. Nearly all members of the committee were present and the probable selection of officers to be named today was discussed. The man most prominently spoken of in connection with the chairmanship of the committee was Senator Quay, whose absence from the meeting was construed out of the probability of his selection. Congressman Bayne, of Pittsburg, was at the hotel prepared to act as proxy for Quay. He said the latter would accept if General Harrison desired him to do so. Among others named as probable candidates were John C. New of Indiana, Clarkson of Iowa and [illegible] of Massachusetts. Senator [illegible] was most prominently mentioned as chairman of the executive committee and W. [illegible] Dudley of Indiana was [illegible].

At [illegible] minutes after 2 the committee went into session. The proceedings were held in private with J. S. Clarkson of Iowa as temporary chairman and Samuel Fessenden, of Connecticut, temporary secretary. After a session of about an hour the committee took a recess, having appointed a committee of nine to report a plan of organization and on candidates for permanent officers. The committee was increased in number to [illegible], and consisted of Haynes, of Maine, New, of Indiana, Fossett, of New York, Fessenden, of Connecticut, De Young, of California, Goode, of Kentucky, Davis, of Illinois, Bayne of Pennsylvania, Hobart, of New Jersey, Conger, of Ohio, and [illegible], of Tennessee. This sub-committee went into session, and after remaining together a few minutes returned to the general meeting room. Dispensers [illegible] followed and then adjournment was taken until evening without any thing being done towards electing the permanent officers.

NEW YORK, July [illegible].—The republican national committee at [illegible] p. m. received the executive committee of the league of republican clubs, headed by W. W. [illegible], of Nevada. Judge Thurston, of Nebraska, was introduced as their spokesman. He said the coming campaign was one of war, and that his committee came to receive instructions as to their positions in the battle. They were ready for orders and would carry them out faithfully.

Chairman Clarkson in reply welcomed the volunteers as he termed them, and said the national committee appreciated their advances and were mighty glad to have their co-operation in the campaign.

It was decided to request the national committee to appoint a committee to confer with the executive committee of the league as to the best plan of utilizing the support of the league.

Mrs. [illegible] Foster of Iowa, the woman's temperance advocate, was next ushered into the rooms and in a long address she presented a plan for the formation of a woman's national republican club.

At a meeting of the national committee tonight Senator M. S. Quay of Pennsylvania was chosen chairman and State Senator J. S. Fassett of New York secretary. They were also appointed to hold the same offices on the executive committee. The executive committee was chosen as follows: M. H. De Young of California, Samuel Fessenden, Connecticut, Geo. R. Davis, Illinois, John C. New, Indiana, J. S. Clarkson, Iowa, W. C. Goodloe, Kentucky; J. Manchester Haynes, Maine; Garrett A. Hobert, New Jersey; A. L. Conger, Ohio.

A resolution endorsing the league of republican clubs was passed as was also one favoring the organization of women's republican clubs.

Presidents of state leagues of republican clubs held a conference to-night with the national republican committee, but no information was given out. A conference committee has been appointed by the leagues to confer with a similar committee of the national republican committee to-morrow.

Convention of Republican Clubs.

SARATOGA, July [illegible].—The state convention of republican clubs met here this afternoon, President R. R. Hefford of Buffalo in the chair. President James P. Foster of the national league of republican clubs was invited to the platform and spoke briefly. There were 13,[illegible] school districts in the state and it was proposed to organize a republican club in every one of them in which there are 20 or more republican voters. In this way the questions at issue would be brought directly home to the people.

President Hefford following Foster, addressed the convention. He outlined the possibilities of the liberal education and the republicanization of the people by the work of the league clubs. The organization was not projected to aid any politics aspirations nor to raise campaign funds. These were issues to be met with by republican clubs. New clubs should be organized. The line should thus be made between state and national committees, and the voter's standards of citizens should be lifted. Assimilation of the forces of foreigners should cause study. The excess of votes to congressmen north over votes represented by southern congressmen should be remedied. The republican party was lauded because of its record, and the convention was congratulated upon what the speaker deemed its bright future.

The committee on resolutions reported enthusiastically ratifying the nomination of Harrison and Morton, and heartily approving the national platform; also appeals to all citizens to co-operate in organizing and securing victory for the national and state tickets of the republican party. The convention chose four delegates at large to the national convention of republican clubs at Chicago.

The report of the secretary shows there are 550 republican clubs in the state with an aggregate membership of 75,000 to 80,000. Adjourned until to-morrow.

A ratification meeting followed at which speeches were made by E. O. Wolcott of Colorado, Senator Wm. M. Evarts and ex-Senator Warner Miller of New York, and others. Letters of regret from Hon. Benjamin Harrison and Hon. Levi P. Morton were received.

An Important Ruling.

CHICAGO, July [illegible].—The rulings of law in the anarchist case by Judge Gary, that sent Spies and his comrades to the gallows, were turned to-day by another Chicago judge, Sirk Hawes, against the agents, attorney and chief officials of one of the wealthiest corporations in the country. The offense in this case was attempted jury bribing, and the main offender, Sumner C. Welch, claim agent of the Chicago City railway, is sentenced to a term in the prison bars, while C. B. Holmes, president of the company, and C. M. Hardy, the company's attorney are recommended to be dealt with by the grand jury.

Judge Hawes holds that the conspiracy ruling in the anarchist case applies as well to any other conspirators. In rendering his decision this morning, he sent Welch to jail for six months, and held that it was not necessary that Holmes or Hardy should have done any positive or affirmative act or be present when it was done if they in any way aided or abetted, and that if they did so aid or abet they were as guilty as the actual criminals. The question as to whether Holmes and Hardy actually did abet he left to the grand jury, recommending that body to investigate their case.

The Chicago City railway is perhaps the largest corporation of the kind in the country. President Holmes is a very prominent and wealthy citizen and Attorney Hardy is a leading member of the bar. The bribery was in an insignificant little damage suit against the company. Welch approaching one of the jurors during the court recess and endeavoring to retain by money his services in the interest of the company. The juror indignantly refused, voted for the highest verdict against the company and afterwards exposed the whole business to the attorney for the plaintiff. This raised a storm of public opinion and brought out much evidence tending to show that the company's course in this case was thoroughly systematic and had been pursued for years in other litigations, particularly whenever the company was in danger of being mulcted for damages by unfortunate individuals who were hurt in accidents on its forty miles of street railroad.

Judge Hawes' decision is of extraordinary length, and if printed in full would cover more than the entire page of an ordinary newspaper. It is mostly made up, however, of an analysis of the testimony. In this, the judge is extremely clear and painstaking. The gist of the decision was stated by him in a couple of strong sentences near the conclusion: "There are few crimes more despicable," he said, "or more dangerous to the good order of society than jury bribing and subornation of perjury. We punish with death those who openly attempt to overthrow the existing order of society by violence. Shall we not punish every effort to restrain those who secretly and by indirect methods seek to undermine the chief corner stone of our social fabric?"

Natural Gas in Colorado.

DENVER, July [illegible].—An Alamosa special to the Times says. Yesterday afternoon the greatest excitement was created in Alamosa over the reported discovery of natural gas six miles north of town, on the Mattison ranch, an artesian well which had been put down 235 feet spouting out a stream of water and a large volume of gas. At times the gas pressure would force the stream of water out from fifteen to twenty feet from the pipe, accompanied, as it did so, by a roaring sound. Again the water would almost stop flowing, then come out with a rush. A lighted match was held to the pipe where the water came out, immediately a flame shot up in the air several feet. This would burn until the flow was shut off. The city is very much excited over the discovery, which proves to a certain that there is natural gas under this valley. A combination has already been formed to put down a deep well in this town to prospect for gas, and $10,000 will be raised for that purpose. Natural gas will forever settle the fuel and light question in the San Luis valley.

Compromise with the Mormons.

SALT LAKE, July 9.—Receiver Dyer compromised to-day in the matter of the Mormon church property, papers being filed in the territorial supreme court. The receiver keeps what property he has seized, and was paid $157,[illegible]63 in cash. Further proceedings are to be dropped, pending hearing of appeal on questions involved in the United States supreme court.

THE Q CONSPIRACY.

Chairman Hoge and Murphy Placed Under Arrest.

They are Charged With Conspiring Against the Burlington.

Boycott on the Burlington in Effect at Kansas City.

Brotherhood Engineers and Firemen Resolve to Enforce It.

The St. Louis Runaways Arrested at Topeka.

Boycott on the Burlington.

KANSAS CITY, July [illegible].—At [illegible] o'clock No. [illegible] boycott against Burlington cars was put into effect by switchmen of this place. Wabash and Chicago & Alton officials notified the Burlington company that they would continue to receive cars as usual. As no switching has been done at this hour the result is still in doubt. Shortly before noon about 25 strikers made an assault upon C. A. Scanlan, a new switchman, and beat him in a terrible manner. Geo. Strechan, a striker, then had Scanlan arrested for brandishing a revolver, and said the assault was made in self defense. A warrant has been sworn out for the arrest of Strechan. The Burlington has a full complement of switchmen at work.

In connection with the switchmen's strike a meeting of officials of the various roads will be held to-morrow to decide whether Burlington freight should be handled or not. The action of the local brotherhoods of engineers and firemen in resolving this afternoon to enforce the boycott has added a serious phase to the situation, and already officials of the Alton and Santa Fe are here, and representatives of the Missouri Pacific and Wabash Western will arrive to morrow.

The Burlington Conspiracy.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Speaking of General Manager Stone's statement yesterday, Daniel Donahue, attorney for the alleged Burlington dynamiters, said to-day: When you come to examine the statement critically there is very little in it that would bear investigation. Stone makes out that Bowles was receiving brotherhood funds through Bauereisen. Of course he was. So were all the brotherhood engineers in that division. The brotherhood had never made any secret of that, in fact they wanted the public to know they were supporting the men on strike. Then as to the numerous explosions, how is it that nothing was ever heard of them till now? We claim it's a put up job on the part of a lot of hungry detectives, who have to make a case to keep themselves in a job.

Chairman Hoge Arrested.

CHICAGO, July [illegible].—Chairman Hoge, of the Burlington grievance committee of the Brotherhood of Engineers, and Chairman Murphy, occupying the same position in the Firemen's Brotherhood, were arrested this morning and booked up at the army police station. The prisoners were taken completely by surprise. The two chiefs were charged with conspiracy. The much-talked of circular, in which Hoge is alleged to have requested brotherhood men to hire themselves secretly to the "Q" road and then disable engines, is said to be the basis of the charge against Hoge. Chairman Murphy is charged with being an accomplice. General Manager Stone of the Burlington swore out the warrants last night, and they were given to officials to be served early this morning.

Attorney Collier of the "Q" road said this morning that the prisoners would be arraigned before a justice and a continuance taken as the company was not yet ready to push its case. He asserted however that the evidence in possession of the company was conclusive.

Hoge and Murphy were taken before Justice White, but asked for change of venue. Upon the prisoners being brought to Justice Lyon, the railroad attorneys demanded continuance. The justice was about to fix the bail at $7000 apiece, when the company's lawyers protested, and after some parley the amount was increased to $[illegible] for each of the men. Bonds were promptly furnished, and Messrs. Hoge and Murphy released until Saturday.

Unlike the other strikers arrested they are arraigned under state, not federal statutes. Their arrest was made under the recently-enacted Merritt conspiracy law. If convicted the penalty is a term at hard labor in the penitentiary. Two other names were on the list with Hoge and Murphy for arrest—John G. Kelly and John [illegible] McGillivary. The warrant for Hoge and Murphy was placed in the hands of Inspector Bonfield and turned over by him to two of his officers. It was shortly after 6 p. m. when the officers proceeded to the National hotel, where Hoge and his wife, Murphy and several other brotherhood officials are stopping. The officers were posted and needed to ask no questions before going to the rooms of the men they wanted. One went to Hoge's door and rapped. There was no response, and the rap was repeated in a more energetic manner. This roused Hoge who opened the door.

"What is wanted?" he asked.

"Mr. Hoge," was the reply.

"That's my name."

"Then, I have a warrant for your arrest," said the officer.

"All right, I'll be with you in a moment." Hoge expressed no surprise, but hastily dressed himself and joined the officer in the hall.

In the meantime the other officer had gone to the room which he knew was occupied by Murphy, who came to the door in response to his rap. Murphy was very drowsy, and had evidently just retired.

"Whose room is this?" asked the officer.

"Charles Thomas," was the reply.

"I thought Murphy occupied it."

"Well so he does. That's my name but unless your business is of great importance I am too tired to talk now."

"But, it is of importance. I have a warrant for your arrest."

Murphy was awake now. His face grew pale as the night robe he wore. He staggered back grasping the door frame for support.

"A warrant?" he gasped. "What on for God's sake?"

"It charges you with conspiracy against the C. B. & Q. road," and the warrant was read to him.

Murphy dressed himself slowly. He was too nervous to proceed as leisurely as did Hoge. A light linen coat and vest and straw hat completed his attire and he shivered as he went out into the chill morning air. Hoge spoke to him cheeringly but Murphy was not in a mood to respond, and little was said until the two were locked in cells behind the prison bars.

A midnight consultation of officials of the company led to the arrests. Two or three detectives, Manager Stone, Freight Agent Paul Morton and Collier were working all night on evidence against the alleged conspirators and it was not until an early hour this morning that they decided to arrest Hoge and Murphy. When the little party broke up warrants were procured and the two officers retired for a few hours' rest. Then they arose to watch the result of their work.

"Well, we've landed our men," said Paul Morton to a reporter soon after the announcement of the arrests was made.

"What do these arrests signify?"

"They mean that Hoge and Murphy have been arrested for criminal conspiracy in connection with the circular and I think we can prove that the circular came from them."

"This case," said Attorney Collier, "grows out of circulars that were sent out to brotherhood lodges, asking all brotherhood men to be sent on to take places on the Q, and suggesting that they bring a good story to [illegible] emery with them. The sending of these circulars is deemed a criminal evidence of a share in a concerted conspiracy and we have a sure case against the prisoners."

"Then they are not to be arraigned for dynamite alleged to have been found in Hoge's room at the Grand Pacific."

"Well, we will not at present charge them with direct implication in that."

McGillivray and Kelly who were to be arrested with Hoge and Murphy are strikers who have been acting as clerks for Hoge. Their occupation was to assist in the preparation of circulars to the various branches of the brotherhood.

A St. Louis Sensation.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—The most startling sensation that has occurred here for many years was revealed to the public this afternoon when it was announced that Henry Moore, managing editor of the St. Louis Post Dispatch, and the wife of John W. Norton, manager of the Grand Opera house and Olympic theatre this city, left the city together last night in a clandestine and scandalous manner, and from developments it appears the couple have been unduly intimate for a year, but their liaison was not known to Norton until Thursday last, when it was conveyed to him through an anonymous letter. On Thursday evening Norton met Moore and Mrs. Norton at the corner of Lucas and Jefferson avenues in the western part of the city and attempted to shoot Moore, but was disarmed by a friend who was passing at the time. Mrs. Norton yesterday removed her money and other valuables from the Safe Deposit company, amounting to about $20,000, and at 10 o'clock last night she and Moore left the city in a carriage. At this writing it is not known where they went nor who drove them out of town.

Mrs. Norton before her marriage was named Emma Stockman, and was a very handsome woman and actress of high repute. She was born in Baltimore and is well known throughout the east. Norton is known the country over as a successful theatrical manager and cultivated gentleman of high character both in and out of his profession. Moore has been managing editor of the Post Dispatch for several years and has a most estimable wife who is now at Manitou Springs, Colo., with her only child, a boy of six years.

Moore and Mrs. Norton Located.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—A dispatch was received this morning by Mr. Thornton, an intimate friend of Henry W. Moore, dated Kansas City, and signed Henry W. Mayson, asking him to forward certain trunks to Henry W. Mayson, Hope and house, Topeka, Kas. This revealed to Thornton the whereabouts of Moore and the wife of Col. Norton. Thornton made the matter known to the proper authorities, and Norton immediately swore out a warrant for the arrest of Moore, charging him with grand larceny in stealing $15,000 in money and about $500 worth of diamond jewelry. Chief of Police Huebler then telegraphed the chief of police at Topeka to arrest Moore. Judge Laughlin, Norton's attorney goes to Topeka, where he will replevin the property.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—A dispatch from Topeka says Moore under his alias of W. H. Mason was arrested at the Hope and hotel between 3 and 4 o'clock this afternoon. The dispatch says Mrs. Norton was also arrested, but as Norton refused to make a charge against her on to have a warrant issued for her the report of her arrest must be a mistake. She is said to have taken the arrest of Moore very hard, having broken completely down and refused to be comforted. Moore was not taken to jail, but both he and Mrs. Norton will be guarded in their room at the hotel till an officer arrives from St. Louis. Mrs. Caswell, an old friend of Norton's, accompanied Judge Laughton to Topeka to-night and will use all the influence she can to induce Mrs. Norton to return to this city or at least attempt to get her out of the clutches of Moore. Norton says he is satisfied that she has had spells of weak-mindedness since the death of her child about two years ago, and that this had much to do with her fall.

The Post-Dispatch this afternoon prints a review of developments in the sad case, and gives several of Moore's intimates a most scathing going over for the part they took in the affair, charging at least one of them with not only aiding to debauch the wife, but to fruit if not rob the husband. In an interview with Moore at Topeka this afternoon he said he had stopped at that place because he did not think anybody there knew him, and that he intended to start west at noon to-morrow unless he was arrested before that time. He professed indignation at the false statements which he said, had been put in circulation about the affair, and the idea he and Mrs. Norton had brought $20,000 from St. Louis was preposterous. He promised to send the Post Dispatch a true statement of the case either on Wednesday or Thursday.

MOORE'S ARREST.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—The correspondent of the Republican at Topeka, Kas., furnishes that paper with the following interesting telegram:

Henry W. Moore, ex-managing editor of the St. Louis Post Dispatch, and Mrs. John W. Norton were arrested this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock at the Hope and hotel, this city, where they had registered as W. H. Mason and wife, Philadelphia. The arrest was made by Chief of Police Carter in response to a telegram from the chief at St. Louis directing that they be arrested on a charge of grand larceny. As the dispatch did not give the assumed name under which Moore was traveling the police were unable to find him. They were informed of his whereabouts, however, by the correspondent of the Republican who was first to recognize Moore. They were in a room at the Hope and when the chief and a deputy arrived with a warrant. The officers were admitted to the room, and before conversation had been had and without questioning them as to their identity warrants were read to them charging them with grand larceny.

"You are now in my custody," said the officer, "and you may accompany me to the county jail where we will take good care of you until parties from St. Louis arrive."

No sooner had the warrant been read than Mrs. Norton broke into tears and cried bitterly. Moore placed his arm about her and tried to console her, but she continued to sob for several moments.

Moore then appealed to the officer not to take them to jail and said: "It will break her heart."

The chief at first declared they must go, but finally consented that they might remain in their room at the hotel under surveillance of an officer. This had the effect of quieting Mrs. Norton. Then she began to ridicule the idea of their arrest for grand larceny.

"All we took," she said, "was $3500, which was my own money, and my jewelry. I do not see what he (Norton) expects to make out of this. I would have gone into his house Friday night but he threatened my life. I do not want to die yet," she said, "he would kill me. Friends came out of the house and said he was flourishing a butcher knife."

"If you want, I would like to go," said Moore, "I would like to go right back to St. Louis and face whatever music there is. We can prove then that no money is stolen."

"But he will kill me," said Mrs. Norton.

Moore then inquired where he could employ a good attorney. The names of several were mentioned, and at Moore's request an officer was at once dispatched for Judge Henry Keller, who soon arrived and consulted privately with the runaways. Moore did not have as much to say about the escapade as Mrs. Norton. When the officer inquired what led to the elopement he said he had nothing to say at this time. He was somewhat nervous and acted like a man who had either been forced in a plot or regretted what he had done, and just heart to carry it to a consummation. He said the charges against him and Mrs. Norton were unfounded. They brought nothing belonging to others away with them. They had not $20,000. He wished they had $20,000. Since he came here he and his companion had gone about the city much the same as any strangers would, promenading the public streets and riding on street cars. They had not tried to conceal their identity. They came over the Wabash circuit from St. Louis to Kansas City and thence here. He said they had intended to go west to-morrow at noon, but would not say what their destination was. As to the story that they had started to Australia he laughed, and remarked that Topeka would not be a very convenient place to take passage from. He said it was a bad affair, but since they are into it they will have to make the most of it.

No man knows what he will do for the woman he loves, he observed.

Mrs. Norton moved uneasily about the room, at first sitting in a chair, then going to a bed where she fumbled with pairs of lace gloves, a fan and other trinkets. She appeared to be sad and half sorry she had committed the rash act. Indeed the conduct of both parties warranted the belief that they regretted their departure from St. Louis, although Moore tried to appear jolly and wanted to leave the impression that he was undisturbed and that love, not he, is to blame. He spoke bitterly of the St. Louis papers, and he said had read their idiotic fiction with a pitying delight. The stories about his debts in St. Louis worried him considerably, and he was more anxious that the charges relating to them should be denied first of all. As to the consequences of what they had done he was resigned.

Mandeville's Death.

DUBLIN, June [illegible].—The funeral of Mr. Mandeville, formerly chairman of the Mitchelstown board of guardians, who was confined with Editor William O'Brien in Tullamore jail, and whose death is said to have been caused by the privations he suffered during his incarceration, was to-day postponed to await the arrival of a number of members of the Irish parliamentary party, who have announced their intention to be present at the obsequies.

The nationalists advocate a coroner's inquest on the body of Mandeville. Magistrate Murphy writes to the Freeman's Journal that he visited Mandeville during his confinement at Tullamore, and found him living on a diet of bread and water which the authorities had ordered because of Mandeville's refusal to dorce with the sums in the jail and perform degrading offices.

Another Firm Yields.

PITTSBURG, July 9.—The Structural Iron company of New Albany, Ind., signed the Amalgamated scale this morning, making 19 firms that have so far granted the demands of workmen.

A TORY WEAPON.

Effect of the Legal Victory of the London Times.

O'Donnell Censured for his Conduct of the Case.

Parnell Makes a Personal Statement in the Commons.

He States that Most of the Letters are Forgeries.

Effect of O'Donnell's Action.

NEW YORK, July 6.—A London correspondent says: "There is great rejoicing in the result of O'Donnell's action against the Times and in the house of commons lobby the tories and unionist politicians were exultant in their manifestations of delight. That they have some cause for satisfaction is admitted largely by Gladstonians and Parnellites. O'Donnell, Chief Justice Coleridge ... for the sake of gratifying his own vanity and love of notoriety brought the action in a manner to play into the hands of the Times lawyers and enable the defendants to repeat their vilest slanders in the presence of all England without giving the Irish leaders a fair chance of giving their refutation in the court of justice in which they were uttered. So glaringly severe were O'Donnell's attacks that Justice Coleridge was moved to indignation and publicly administered a scathing rebuke to O'Donnell and his incompetent legal advisers. O'Donnell alleges that he acted throughout with the entire approval of his parliamentary colleagues, but his assertion cannot be accepted without reserve until we have heard what these gentlemen have to say on the subject. ... have very good reasons for believing that it will be found to be entirely without foundation.

Out of the whole mass of misleading men and bounding on the one crumb of comfort in O'Donnell's ... That is, the Times has been driven to admit that it cannot or will not under any circumstances divulge the identity of those who supplied it with the documents which, so far as they relate to Mr. Parnell, we know are forgeries. Against this is to be set the verdict which to the unthinking will be taken as a judicial endorsement of the truth of the whole of the Times' charges against the Irish leaders, in addition to the sentence which the jury accede to the verdict to the effect that the Times' criticisms were justified.

It is to be feared that the cause of home rule will suffer temporarily at any rate among the British voters by the proceedings of the last few days. No efforts will be spared by the tories and their unionist allies to circulate the lies which Attorney General Webster from his safe place in court poured forth against the Irish leaders day after day. Choice selections will be printed and scattered broadcast in every constituency. When the Times commenced its so called revelations millions of copies were distributed gratuitously by the Primrose league and other political tory organizations. The mark was overshot and the effect produced, but now they have apparently received judicial endorsement and the delighted tories are confident that O'Donnell has placed in their hands a weapon which adroitly wielded may inflict a mortal wound to the Irish cause.

It is not so bad as that, but Gladstonians are uncommonly anxious and are asking why should not Mr. Parnell abandon the attitude of proud and scornful reserve which he has consistently preserved since the commencement of this miserable business. Your correspondent saw the Irish leader at the house of commons this evening. He was as dignified and impressive as usual. No one would have supposed he was a man whose name has been on every Englishman's tongue all this week in connection with the vilest accusations. He did not see that there was any need for him to say anything on the subject. He gave the lie to the Times when it first published the forgeries and has since ignored them. He has expected to be called as a witness in the O'Donnell case and would then of course have repeated and emphasized his denial, but he had not been called and that seemed to Mr. Parnell to end the matter as far as he was concerned.

When questioned as to certain specific allegations by the attorney general, Mr. Parnell said he could not see the wisdom or necessity of denying or even referring to those particular points in the case, but before we left him he gave me the impression that he was seriously considering the advisability of changing the tactics he has hitherto followed and of taking some effective means to justify himself in the eyes not of his own countrymen, for that of course is not needed, but of his liberal friends in Great Britain. That action will, I have reason to believe, consist in the first instance of a personal explanation in parliament.

Parnell Makes a Statement.

LONDON, July 6.—The Parnellites denounce O'Donnell for the course he pursued in his action against the Times. They suspect that Wynan, the man known as "No One," is the person from whom the Times got its information concerning the league. In the lobbies of the house of commons to-day members of the Irish party denied that Parnell ever paid Byrne one hundred pounds. They said the hundred pounds given by him was in the shape of a check signed by Justin McCarthy, and represented league subscriptions.

On assembling of the house of commons to-day Parnell rose to make an explanation concerning certain statements made in connection with the O'Donnell-Times trial. He said the motion of the trial prevented his testifying on oath, and therefore he would tender a statement to the house. He declared that he never saw the alleged letter from Egan of February 24th, 1882, which was read at the trial with a view of showing that the league incited the Phoenix Park murders. He was convinced that it was a forgery. The imputation against the O'Learys was false. In regard to his letter dated simply Tuesday and saying: "I see no objection to your giving the American the annexed, for there is not the least likelihood of what you apprehend happening," Parnell said it might be genuine, but he could not recollect it.

As to Mr. Egan's letter of October 25, 1881, to Carey, saying: "I sent Mr. 200 pounds. When you get to work give us the value of your money," and which Attorney General Webster stated the police found in Carey's house, Parnell said that countless genuine letters from Egan were found there, but Egan had never been legally charged, and he had sent a cablegram denying the authorship of the letters attributed to him.

Parnell denounced as an absolute forgery the letter which it is alleged he wrote, and which it was claimed was smuggled from Kilmainham jail to Egan, urging him to immediate action, and to make it hot for Forster. He never wrote, signed, saw or authorized the communication. Parnell then reiterated his assertion that he had neither signed nor authorized the letter dated May 15th, 1882, which bore what was alleged to be his signature, and which was published a year ago. He said he had not used a signature similar to the one attached to this letter since 1879 ... he then adopted a different style of signature from the ministerial benches.

The letter of June 16th, 1882, was also a forgery. The Byrne letter was doubtless genuine, but he had never sent Byrne any money. He had subscribed a small amount to the Byrne testimonial. The great majority of the letters read at the trial, Parnell continued, are palpable forgeries. If they are credited it makes it supposed that he deliberately put myself in the power of a murderer, that I was an accessory to the Phoenix park murders before and after the fact, and that I entered Kilmainham jail desiring to assassinate Mr. Forster. The absurdity of the whole series of letters, with a few exceptions, shows them to be forgeries.

Justin McCarthy, it was announced, would make a personal explanation to the house. The costs incurred by the Times in defending the suit brought by O'Donnell amount to 12,000 pounds. It will try to make O'Donnell liable for the amount.

Parnell and the Times.

LONDON, July 9.—Parnell has decided to ask that a parliamentary committee be appointed to inquire into the charge made by the Times against himself and other leaders of the nationalist party.

In the house of commons to-day Sir Wilfred Lawson, home ruler, asked whether the government would grant the appointment of a committee of the house to inquire into the charges. In reply the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, government leader, said that the house was incompetent to inquire into the charges. A proper inquiry, he declared, could be obtained through the ordinary tribunals.

Parnell later gave notice to the house that on Thursday he would submit a motion for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the authenticity of the letter published by the Times in its articles on "Parnellism and Crime," in which he and other nationalist members were charged with serious crimes. He will ask the government to appoint a day to discuss the subject and give him an opportunity to repel the foul and unfounded charges made against him by Attorney General Webster in the trial of the suit of O'Donnell against the Times. Parnell's remarks were greeted with loud cheers from the Irish benches.

LONDON, July 9.—W. H. Smith stated in the commons to-night that the government will decline to give a day for discussion of Mr. Parnell's motion to appoint a committee to inquire into the charges made by the Times against the leaders of the national party and the authenticity of the letters supporting those charges. Parnell intends therefore to raise the debate on a motion to adjourn.

Stanhope will move in the supply bill a reduction of Webster's salary as attorney general.

The Freight Rate Difficulty.

DENVER, July 6.—The matter of settling the difficulty in freight rates between the eastern trunk lines and the Ft. Worth road by arbitration has been watched with considerable interest by shippers and railroad men of the west. Many were of the opinion that Ft. Worth managers would not accept the rates as announced by Commissioner Waldo a few days ago, and that the result would be a long and bitter freight war between these lines.

General Manager Meek of the Pan Handle, who has been east for some time, returned home late last evening and in an interview to-day said: "While our people are by no means satisfied with the schedule, we will quite likely adhere to the Waldo rates. We are not in condition to make or continue the fight. We are a new line and cannot ... I have had my own way on commodities, and I think the rates will now adjust themselves to meet the situation. I am not prepared to say just what we will do, but whatever is done will be for the interests of our line and Colorado. We are in no condition to stand a year's fight. We have a million dollars interest to meet. A fight would hurt Denver and materially affect all lines between the Atlantic and Pacific. We don't consider we have lost, but we see we have done much towards correcting the situation which existed, and I think now the other lines take a more progressive view of the present situation."

Grain Statistics.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—The annual report of the San Francisco exchange gives the following amount of flour and grain remaining in the state of California July 1st, 1888: Flour, 72,000 barrels; wheat, 3,882,000 centals; barley, 2,062,000 centals; oats, 62,000 centals. This is a considerable increase over the amount on hand July 1st, 1887, which was: Flour, 50,000; wheat, 2,790,[illegible] centals; barley, 708,500 centals; oats, 42,000 centals.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Supply of grain July 7, as compiled by the produce exchange: Wheat, 23,58[illegible],727 bushels; corn, 10,175,395 bushels; oats, 4,449,309 bushels; rye, 173,581 bushels; barley, [illegible] bushels.

THE DYNAMITE PLOT.

Manager Stone Gives the Story of His Discoveries.

Strikers' Schemes to Injure the Company's Property.

Brotherhood Officials Connected with the Warfare.

More Arrests Made of the Alleged Conspirators.

The Q's Dynamite Plot.

CHICAGO, July 6.—J. A. Bauereisn, an officer of the Aurora, Ill., division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, was brought to Chicago this morning under arrest, by a deputy United States marshal. He is charged with complicity in the alleged dynamite plot against the Burlington railroad. Bauereisn is not the mysterious fourth man who eluded the officers yesterday when the arrests were made. In regard to the latest arrest General Manager Stone of the Burlington said this morning, "Bauereisn is chief engineer of Division 32d of the Brotherhood at Aurora, which is one of the principal lodges on our road. For two years he has been a member of the general grievance committee, and is also chairman of the Aurora local grievance committee. He was arrested under the U. S. statutes which prohibit the carriage of dynamite on passenger trains." Beyond this Stone was not disposed to talk, but it was evident the officials of the company regarded the arrest as a most important one.

Bauereisn was seen by an associated press representative this forenoon, and to him stated that he knew nothing whatever of the charges preferred against him, and that the arrest was a total surprise. Of the men arrested he said that he knew Bowles from the fact that he had been in his division of the brotherhood. With the others he had no acquaintance. When asked if he suspected that he was being watched, he said, no more than anybody else. He had known that there were detectives around in Aurora dogging brotherhood men, but he had no reason to suspect he was particularly singled out.

In reply to a question the prisoner stated that Aurora was his birthplace, and that he had lived there ever since he was born. He said he had been quietly at home since the strike began, except two days that he attended a committee meeting in Chicago.

When Marshal Marsh was questioned concerning the captured letters, he said that excepting the missive thrown out of the car window by Broderick the documents were letters of introduction from brotherhood officials, stating that the bearers were on brotherhood business. Concerning the letter so hurriedly thrown away by Broderick, neither the marshal nor District Attorney Ewing would say anything, and flatly refused to allow it to be seen.

The marshal in reply to inquiries said that although the charges against Bauereisn and the others involved now only a fine, the indictment could, if criminal intent were shown, be greatly altered. In that case the punishment upon any of the accused would be hard labor as a federal convict in the penitentiary.

Bauereisn is an open-faced, broad-shouldered man of about thirty-five, with bronzed, honest-looking features. He talked very frankly, and bore himself in a very manly way.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Bauereisn gave bail for $5,000 this afternoon and was released. Bail was furnished by A. Fiecher, a Chicago merchant. The three men arrested yesterday are still in jail, being unable to give bail for $5,000. Attorneys Donahue and Davis have been retained to defend them in connection with any attorneys that may be retained by the brotherhood of engineers.

In conversation with Chairman Hoge to-day the men denied all knowledge of the dynamite and did not know who brought the stuff into the car. They said after they were arrested, General Manager Stone came into the car and then one of the detectives took the package from the hat rack. They say they never saw the package until it was in the hands of the detective.

Deputy United States Marshal Burchard left for Aurora this afternoon with a warrant for more alleged conspirators.

General Manager Stone of the C. B. & Q. road has furnished the associated press with a long statement giving a history of the dynamite plot. He says about the middle of May the company was informed of a plot to destroy property by dynamite, and that Bowles was about to leave town to put the plan in operation. Bowles did leave Chicago, taking dynamite caps with him from a room occupied at the Grand Pacific by Chairman Hoge of the general grievance committee. On the 29th of May, near Aurora, an engine struck explosive material which bore strong evidences of dynamite. The engine was badly damaged. On remnants of paper found was the mark of the manufacturer, the same as on the cartridges in the possession of the men arrested Thursday.

Shortly after this Bowles was at Noblesville, Indiana, where he was supplied with funds by a draft from J. A. Bauereisn, chairman of the Aurora local grievance committee, who was also arrested this morning. Broderick was at this time at Creston, Ia., where he repeatedly requested Bauereisn to send Bowles with his goods, as it was a favorable place for operation. Bowles accordingly went to Creston and met Broderick. A few hours after Bowles left Creston another explosion took place in the Creston yards, with all the circumstances and evidences of the previous explosion.

During this time Broderick and Bowles had been furnished with a letter of introduction to various members of the brotherhood, stating that they were acting on business of importance to the brotherhood, and asking co-operation from the members. Such letters were found in their possession when arrested. Before going to the train at Aurora on Thursday Broderick went to the hall of the brotherhood and got the package of dynamite which was taken on the train. This package had been taken to the hall by Bauereisn.

On April 16th Chairman Hoge issued a circular to chief engineers and members of the divisions of the brotherhood, reading as follows: "The C. B. & Q. wants 400 to 500 more engineers. We have decided to ask you to furnish one or two men from your division. We ask the same of all divisions to come and apply for positions under assumed names, and as soon as they get to work correspond with John Sowers of Chicago for instructions. The object is to disable engines in every way they can and quit work on a given day. Supply the men with plenty of sal-soda and emery."

A number of attempts were made to carry out the suggestions in this circular, but in all cases the applicants were refused employment. Mr. Stone explained that the sal-soda referred to in Hoge's circular was to be put into the tanks of engines to make the water foam and to prevent steam, and to cause burning of the crown sheets in the fire boxes. Emery was to be thrown on different parts of the machinery to cause the bearings to run hot and ruin them.

The officers who went to Aurora to-day returned to-night, bringing with them a blacksmith, a striking fireman, who is said to have handled some of the dynamite cartridges.

Fiftieth Congress.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The land grant forfeiture bill passed the house to-day by a vote of 177 ayes to 8 noes.

Kilgore, of Texas, presented a conference report on the bill to ratify the act creating the county of San Juan in New Mexico. Agreed to.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill, the pending paragraph being that relating to iron or steel railway fish plates or splice bars.

Buchanan's motion to strike out the paragraph was rejected.

The reading of the bill then progressed rapidly, motions made on the republican side to strike out many of the paragraphs being rejected, generally without division and with little debate.

On motion of Vance of Connecticut, with the assent of Mills, the paragraph imposing a duty of 35 per cent ad valorem on wood screws was stricken out, restoring the present duty.

Dubois of Idaho opposed the reduction of duty on lead ore. He quoted from leading democratic papers of the territory protesting against the reduction, and declaring that the democratic party in Idaho was antagonistic to it, and it would have an injurious effect upon silver mining, as in low grade mines much reliance would be placed upon the lead which was mined in the process of silver mining. He offered an amendment restoring the existing duty, and providing that a combination of lead ore with gold or silver ore shall not be exempted from duty on the lead ore.

Perkins of Kansas sustained the amendment, but it was lost by a tie vote of 62 to 62.

Stone of Missouri offered an amendment which, leaving the duty on lead ore as fixed in the bill, provides that a combination of lead with silver in ores shall not exempt the lead therein from duty. He contended that it was unfair that a cargo of ores of which 51 per cent was lead and 49 per cent silver should be compelled to pay duty, while if the proportions were reversed it could be admitted free.

Reed of Maine referred to the recent speech made by Mills in New York, and said that gentleman had been receiving in certain democratic papers a good deal of praise for his manly address in resisting his constituents on the subject of wool, and he hoped the gentleman would have the strength and bravery to get up and avow to the house what his position was.

Mills retorted sharply, attacking the republican party and its platform. A discussion of a political nature between Mills, Reed and Burrows of Michigan then continued for some time. Finally a vote was ordered and the amendment ready by Stone was rejected, as also was one submitted by Wagner of Missouri restoring the present rate of duty on lead ore.

On motion of Mills the clause was stricken out which imposes a duty of 35 per cent ad valorem on penknives and razors, thus restoring the present rate.

On motion of Mills a clause was inserted fixing the rate on new type for printing at 15 per cent ad valorem.

The sugar and molasses and confectionary clauses being reached, by agreement they were all considered together, after an understanding had been reached that a vote should not be taken to-day.

Cannon of Illinois offered an amendment striking out all of the sugar and molasses paragraphs and inserting clauses fixing the duties as follows: Sugars not above No. 16, Dutch standard, syrup molasses testing not above 56 degrees, not otherwise provided for, are to be exempt from duty in the event that no export duty is levied by the country of exportation. Sugars above No. 16 are to pay a duty of three-tenths of one cent; molasses above 56 degrees two cents per gallon; maple sugar two cents per pound; on crystalizable sugar containing maple syrup or molasses four cents per gallon; glucose one cent per pound; sugar candy not colored five cents per pound; all other confectionary not enumerated and sugars after being refined, when tinctured, colored or adulterated, and on all chocolate confectionary, ten cents per pound; with a similar provision against an export duty.

It is also provided that to encourage domestic production there shall be paid a bounty to United States producers of sugar from beets, sorghum and other cane raised in the United States as follows: On sugar—two cents per pound of crystalizable sugar contained therein. On molasses above 56 degrees, six cents per gallon; not above 56 degrees four cents.

In supporting the amendment Cannon alluded to frauds which had grown up under the present law, and criticized the ... of perpetuating frauds.

Funston, of Kansas, suggested that farmers who produced sorghum would not be protected if sugar under No. 16 was admitted free.

Cannon replied that the total production of sugar in the United States was about 300,000,000 pounds, nearly all made in Louisiana, and the production was decreasing. In seventeen years the value of sugar imported into the United States was $[illegible]. During these seventeen years the duty paid had amounted to over $700,000,000. Never since the government was founded had any article received one-half of the protection that sugar had received. Was it right to lay this tax on every man, woman and child in the United States to an amount not only of the duty of $60,000,000 a year, but of $30,000,000 of refiners' profits? What for? To protect the refiner and enable him to keep up trusts, and to protect Louisiana planters and the man who grew beets and sorghum. He did not think it was right to let sugar under 16 come in free and then let a policy be pursued which would give the Louisiana planter, the California beet-grower and the Kansas sorghum-grower as much protection as he receives now. This the proposed amendment accomplishes.

After some debate the committee rose and the house then took recess until 8 p. m.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—A joint resolution was passed selecting Leonard A. Harris of Ohio, John A. Martin of Kansas and John F. Hartranft of Pennsylvania to fill vacancies on the board of managers of national homes for disabled volunteers.

The hour having expired, the house went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill, the pending amendment being that offered by Cannon of Illinois to the sugar schedule.

Kelley of Pennsylvania announced himself as a republican, devoted to the doctrines of his party, to the utterances of its national convention. He was a protectionist and believed the system of protective duties had developed the country to its present industrial position and was essential to the maintenance of that position. He had been surprised to see the gentleman from Illinois (Cannon) make an assault upon the platform recently adopted by the republican party. He then quoted from the Chicago platform the protection plank, and regretted that the doctrine there enunciated had been assailed from the seats of republican members. From the remarks made by these gentlemen he dissented in the name of the republican party, at whose birth he had been and to whose interests he had been devoted from that time to this. Kelley then defended the protective system in regard to sugar.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Nelson of Minnesota suggested that the gentleman from Pennsylvania was the only man who was thoroughly endorsed by the Chicago convention. This remark caused considerable laughter.

Kelley accepted the compliment, and said the convention did endorse his position, and he was ready to say "Lord, now lettest Thou Thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen the glory of the republican party." Laughter.

McKenna of California said he too was a republican, and for that reason he rose to oppose the amendment. It had no true basis, in fact or principle. For the same reason urged to support it every item of the Mills bill could be supported. For the same reason given to put sugar on the free list every American production could be put on the free list. The amendment was opposed to the principle of protection. It was distinctly opposed to the Chicago platform. That platform declared protection to American industries to be the supremest principle of the republican party. It conceded the necessity of reduction of revenue, but distinctly enumerated the means of reduction. Protection was not to be sacrificed. That was clear. Protection was sacrificed if it was taken from American industry. The gentleman might say "When you give bounties you give protection." He did not deny this, but what assurance could be given of the stability of this protection. Were the gentlemen willing to extend the bounty system to any other industry? Were they willing to interpret the republican platform as offering a system of bounties to the industries of the country? The distinction between protection by tariff and protection by bounty was not a verbal distinction; it was substantial, it was a distinction between what the people were used to, and what the people were not used to, and he asked republicans of the house when they were about to submit the question of protection to the hazard of dispute not to cast into one of the scales an odious and objectionable form of that protection. The amendment was distinctly un-republican and distinctly antagonistic to the declaration of the republican party in convention assembled. He was sorry, sincerely sorry, that the gentleman had offered this amendment. He hoped it would not receive any substantial votes. If it received a substantial republican vote he would go from the house to-day disappointed in his party, disappointed in the belief expressed and affirmed that the principle of protection must be universal. Let the republican party declare this universal policy and it would succeed. It would deserve to succeed. Applause.

Cannon said the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Kelley) had seen proper to arraign the amendment and his (Cannon's) position as a republican. If not unpatriotic, if the gentleman was correct about this matter, if the Chicago convention meant what it said, and if he (Kelley) alone of 60,000,000 people had the right to construe the platform, then he (Cannon) must get off it. He had no feelings save those of kindness toward the gentleman from Pennsylvania, but the gentleman could not ask him to sit still and listen to him (Kelley) place the party to which they both belonged in a position which, to his mind, it did not occupy. In conclusion, Cannon said if he had to choose between taking the tax off whisky and off sugar he would take it off sugar.

Peters of Kansas said he would favor a protective duty on sugar if not a pound was produced outside of Louisiana, but it had been demonstrated that the highest grade of sugar would be made from sorghum produced in Kansas.

Bayne of Pennsylvania inquired if the sorghum crop had proved a success before state bounty had been granted.

Peters replied that sorghum had been cultivated six years ago in Kansas. The bounty had nothing to do with the industry. Every farmer in that country where cane could be raised was interested in protection of the industry. It was a certain, safe crop. Grasshoppers did not touch it and changes of the weather did not affect it. Was there any use asking a Kansas farmer about taking off the protective duty because sugar could not be produced in the United States? He would be glad to see this industry assured protection by bounty, but nobody could give that assurance.

Gear, of Iowa, announced himself in favor of the amendment for the reason that it was a sound, practical business proposition.

Henderson, of Iowa was for the amendment.

Anderson, of Kansas, expressed earnest opposition to the amendment, which he regarded as monarchial, imperial and anti-republican.

Holmes, of Iowa, criticized the amendment as embodying bad policy, bad ethics and bad legislation. He was opposed to the theory of bounties and in favor of putting sugar on the free list.

Ryan, of Kansas, argued in favor of continuation of the system of protection upon the sugar industry and announced opposition to the theory of bounty.

Bayne dissented from the construction placed on the Chicago platform by his colleague (Kelley). There was nothing in that platform inconsistent with the amendment offered by Cannon.

Breckinridge of Kentucky then spoke briefly against bounties and in commendation of the Mills bill.

Pending a vote the committee rose and after the transaction of some minor business the house adjourned.

Tired of Exile.

HARTFORD, July 7.—It is not improbable that Thomas M. Waller, who is now consul general at London may be a candidate for governor in the coming election. A gentleman who is in receipt of frequent letters from Governor Waller is authority for the statement that the governor is tired of life in England. Of course the office of consul general is very remunerative and was eagerly accepted by the governor who at the time of his appointment did not possess a large amount of wealth, but since that time he has accumulated considerable of this world's goods and it is now given out that he would be glad to enter public life at home again. The routine and monotony of his life at London have not agreed with the governor, whose tastes are better fitted to a life of activity and excitement and it is believed he will be willing to take part in the coming campaign. A Connecticut gentleman who recently sailed for England will find out Governor Waller's wishes in the matter and if he consents to become a candidate the state convention, which meets some time in September will be informed of the fact.

Damage by Storm.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 7.—A great storm passed over western and central Minnesota and eastern Dakota yesterday. The wind reached the velocity of a hurricane. At Shakopee, Minn., the great building of the Wambach Furniture Co. was badly wrecked, the Cooper building demolished and Kohl & Berens' store unroofed. Several frame residences and barns were blown away and trees and fences torn up and thrown across the highways in such a way as to prevent travel. At Redwood Falls, Minn., several buildings were toppled over and some burned by lightning. Much damage to fences and crops is reported from the country. At St. Peter lightning burned three buildings, one a barn containing several valuable horses. Many acres of corn was destroyed by hail. Many buildings were blown down in the vicinity of Roswell, Dak., where the storm swept a strip of country 20 miles wide. At Vilas the hail did considerable damage to crops.

Union of Labor Organizations.

CLEVELAND, O., July 7.—Concerning the statement telegraphed from Philadelphia that the several labor organizations of America would be consolidated, Assistant Chief Engineer Ingraham, of the locomotive engineers' brotherhood, says: "The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers will stand upon its own strength and will consolidate with no other organization. No such step has ever been contemplated by us. I know nothing about the intentions of other unions."

Pitcher's Plunder Recovered.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 7.—The Union bank officials have received word by cable that a whole bundle of securities, bills receivable and other property, stolen by Charles A. Pitcher, defaulting teller, has been recaptured in London. Pitcher had marked them to "J. A. Roberts," his assumed name and believed them safe from the bank and that it was in his power to keep their hiding place secret until the bank would be ready to compromise and come to terms on a basis of Pitcher's holding on to $150,000 cash. His stealings aggregated $700,000.

Collapse of an Opera House.

EL PASO, Texas, July 7.—Myers' opera house, a $60,000 structure completed last December, is almost in ruins. The catastrophe was caused by a car load of beams, which were piled on the first floor breaking through and falling into the cellar this morning and bringing down several iron pillars which supported the stage and roof. The result was the collapse of the dome of the theatre, together with the second and third story walls. The loss is not known, but it is believed the building is completely ruined.

Tariff Evidence.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The senate tariff committee gave hearings to-day to the manufacturers of cuffs and collars, crinoline cloths and tarletans, and to parties interested in the silk schedule. Incidentally a new and interesting feature of the Chinese (or, more properly, Japanese) cheap labor problem was developed. The silk men stated that there is on sale in the New York market to-day silk manufactured and printed in Japan similar in quality to that produced in Lyons, and they promised to send further evidence in documentary form to the committee. The argument in this connection is that silk manufacturers are opening establishments in the east to get the benefit of the cheap labor of those countries, with which they say it would be impossible for Americans to compete on even terms.

Another Burlington Arrest.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Another arrest was made to-day in connection with the Burlington alleged dynamiters. The United States marshal arrested George Gooding, a striking engineer, at Aurora, Ills. Gooding had worked for the Burlington road for seventeen years, and is highly respected by the citizens of Aurora. He was brought to Chicago this morning and questioned at length by the marshal and C. B. & Q. attorneys. He was taken before United States Commissioner Hoyne and held in $5,000 bail on a charge of aiding in the transportation of high explosives contrary to the federal laws. Being unable to secure bondsmen he went to jail. Gooding declares his innocence of complicity in any plot. Marshal Marsh said this arrest completed the present case, and no more warrants are out.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY

THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum......$10 00 Six months........$5 0
Three months.....2 50 One month..........1 00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

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JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We can not hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against employes of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

R. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

The best evidence of the prosperity of the Denver Republican is its purchase of a second perfecting press, which arrived on Monday. No newspaper west of the Missouri river is better equipped than the Republican for gathering news or printing it.

There seems to be a determined effort on the part of the democratic party to have the coming men see that Harrison is not their friend. Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, pays a high tribute to Harrison, and says: "I know his friendly attitude towards organized labor, and his nomination is a strong one, for his record contains nothing to prevent any republican workingman from voting for him."

George William Curtis, in his speech at Gettysburg, said: "It is not enough that the national election is fair, it must be the national conviction that it is fair." It is difficult to understand how Mr. Curtis can with this sentiment support Mr. Cleveland, when he knows that three-fourths of the electors who voted for Mr. Cleveland were not fairly elected in the estimation of at least one half the people of this country.

Mr. Harrison is said to be a very cold man. His speeches have warmth in them. In a discussion in 1882 with Voorhees, who was professing to be the soldiers' friend, he used this language: "The man who lived through the war of the rebellion and did not make some sacrifice for the success of the union armies—who did not say one brave word or do one brave thing when, with bare and bleeding breasts, our soldiers looked into the face of hell for their country—can never be considered as the soldiers' friend."

We entirely agree with the editor of the World that the republican convention did not intend to endorse any such sentiment, and that three-fourths of the republicans of this country are against the whiskey policy outlined by our representatives. This was clearly demonstrated in 1882 when Judge Kelley was urging the repeal of the tax on whiskey. Those who do not endorse this plank need have no qualms about supporting Harrison, because this will never be his policy nor the policy of the party.

There seems to be some reason for believing that the fire in Queen's canon was started by campers or a picnic party. Now whoever the fire starters were some the remnants of a lunch. The county commissioners ought to inquire into this matter. People who kindle fires in our canons and mountains and do not put them out ought to be made to pay the damages, and we could well afford to make an example of this party. Such reckless people ought not to be permitted to go about without guardians.

The deep water convention which meets at Fort Worth on Tuesday is arousing a great deal of interest. It is a subject in which the people of Colorado are very much interested. It is to be hoped the convention will make no specific recommendations, because the members cannot sufficiently inform themselves to vote intelligently. The better way would be for the convention to request the government to appoint a competent commission which shall make a thorough investigation of all the harbors and decide which is the most advisable to improve. Then the government can concentrate its expenditures on this one.

The Pall Mall Budget says that Colonel G. E. Gouraud has received the first perfected phonograph in England, from Mr. Edison. In sending it with some grim humor, Mr. Edison, the Pall Mall says, requested Colonel Gouraud to communicate with him in future solely by phonogram that he may be saved the trouble of deciphering a style of writing "not always too legible." This suggests a use of the phonograph which was not thought of. It will be a matter of indifference now whether one can spell or not. It is only necessary to pronounce correctly and speak grammatically. Only the dumb will need to write and spell.

People have just discovered that Harrison is an orator. His public life has been largely confined to one term in the senate. As it was his first term, he did not speak in the beginning and rarely in the latter part. But a good many of his Indiana speeches delivered in the last ten years have been unearthed, and have been found to be good reading. These speeches will make an important part of the campaign literature. A few utterances like the following make very good banner inscriptions: "The success of the republican party has always been identified with the glory of the flag and the unity of the government."

The board of trade considered Friday night the advisability of building a new county road to Eastonville. Prof. Stone showed that there was really a demand for this road. In the old days when the county was sparsely settled, it was altogether too expensive to keep up good roads. There were few fences and drivers could go wherever they chose. But the country is now so thoroughly fenced in and so thickly settled that it is important that there should be direct roads to all important parts of the county, kept in good condition. We can afford now to put in substantial bridges and run the roads in the most direct and at the same time most feasible line. The tax payers of the county would be very willing to expend twenty-five thousand dollars during this year in building needed county roads and putting others in repair.

There is a good deal of talk as to what shall be done with the trees in the business part of the city. We threw out a suggestion yesterday that we might give up irrigation in that part of the city. But there are very strong objections on the part of many to giving up the shade trees in the center of the town. Of course it is only a question of time when they will all be removed, but some of our people are anxious to keep them as long as possible. It is quite evident, however that the wooden boxes must go. Though the law were enforced forbidding the sweeping of store dirt into the ditches and throwing garbage into them, they would still be very uncleanly and disagreeable. If we are to keep the trees and continue irrigating, it would be much better to put in cobble stone or cement gutters having openings where there are trees. These gutters will be kept uncovered and could easily be kept clean.

The best thing the brotherhood of engineers can do is to declare the strike off on the Burlington line. It is nothing but a farce as it is at present and is only a temptation to the men who have lost positions to do lawless acts. If any of the higher officers are caught, they should be punished to the extent of the law, for they are responsible for declaring the strike. But there ought to be a great deal of sympathy for the engineers. Most of them had no part whatever in ordering the strike and simply struck to obey orders. After they had struck, they would not go back to work without suffering the ignominy of being termed "scabs." Some of these engineers had recently bought homes which were partly paid for. The future was bright. Their families were comfortable. Now they have been out of work for months, are in debt, and will probably not be able to realize much from the homes they had partly paid for. We do not wonder that they are well-nigh desperate.

The branch of the Colorado Humane society in this county is already showing its usefulness. It has been the custom to send chickens to the city crowded so closely in the coops that many of them would arrive dead. The Denver society issued an order limiting the number that should be put in a coop of a certain size, and also requiring that water should be given them. Through the secretary of the society similar orders have been given in this city. One of the expressmen said that he was very glad the order had been given, that he had delivered one coop within a few days in which nine chickens were found dead, simply because they were too closely packed in the coop and were not properly provided with water in transit. On Tuesday a train ran into a cow and broke its hip in a cut just below the city. The railroad officials would not kill the cow, because orders had been given that they should not be killed within the city limits. The agent of the society, Sheriff Jackson, put the animal out of pain. The ways in which the society can do good are almost innumerable, and it is a matter of congratulation that they have started out so actively.

According to Mr. Cannon, we received last year some sixty millions from the tax on sugar. Last year our own production was so small that the tax raised the price of the product in this country only six millions of dollars; or, in other words, it cost us nearly sixty millions to obtain sixty millions of protection. His proposed amendment carries out the principle of American protection, by giving a bounty to each sugar producer equal to the protection, or two cents a pound. By this means we shall wipe out sixty millions of income and increase our liabilities six millions more, for bounty, or, in other words, reduce our surplus sixty-six millions. This is about all that it is safe to reduce it at the present time, and will give all the relief that is needed. It will make more than twice the reduction of the surplus that the repeal of the tax on tobacco would. Besides it will reduce about thirty per cent the cost of sugar, which is a necessary article of food for every man, woman and child, instead of making an inappreciable reduction in the cost of a luxury which is only used by men. But congress yesterday, in its inscrutable wisdom, voted down Cannon's amendment.

Fitz-Mac, in the Denver World, speaking of the republican platform, says: "It is the worst written paper that we ever remember to have seen exposed to the public. But its faults end with its clumsy rhetoric." He then goes on to say: "Its principles are as pure as refined gold and so clear, so strong, so effulgent that even the clumsy and bungling rhetoric in which they are invested cannot obscure their splendid light of truth." He then goes on to say this:

We know a very intelligent republican paper in Colorado which is continually deploring the "free whiskey" plank in the platform. There is no free whiskey plank in the platform at all, and the editor of the paper alluded to is too intelligent to get any such notion from reading the platform. He has undoubtedly imbibed it from some other source, some prohibition sheet.

Whether this paper is a model or not, it is one of the papers that has complained of the free whiskey plank. This opinion could not come from the prohibitionists, for the prohibitionists are in favor of the same thing, so it came from the platform itself. The republican platform declares in favor of the needed reduction of the national revenue by the repeal of the taxes on tobacco and spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes. It says: "If there shall still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the government, we favor the entire repeal of the internal taxes, rather than the surrender of any part of our protective system." It is perfectly evident that the repeal of the internal revenue tax on tobacco and spirits used in the arts will not wipe out the surplus. It is evident that there must be some further reduction of the income of the government. The men who drew the platform evidently meant that the reduction should come by the abolition of the whiskey tax, rather than the abolition of the tax on a necessity like sugar. If the editor of the World is conversant with the discussions of the last six years on the tariff question, he will know that the extreme protectionists of the Kelley-McKinley stripe are strongly in favor of the abolition of the whiskey tax. An effort was made to do this in 1882. But there was so little following in the republican party for such a movement that it failed. At that time Mr. Harrison declared himself against such a measure. If any one is able to interpret this platform, it is certainly Judge Kelley whose sentiments on protection it expresses. Last Saturday there was quite a sharp discussion on the interpretation of the platform between Judge Kelley and Representative Cannon, republican, of Illinois. Because Mr. Cannon desired to have the repeal of the duty on sugar, and at the same time give a bounty to sugar growers equal to the protection now received from the tariff, Judge Kelley said that Cannon did not stand on the platform, which distinctly favors the repeal of the tax on whiskey to the surrender of any part of our protective system, of which sugar is a part. He was accused of being for free whiskey, and in reply used the following language:

Here is one man who since '88 has pleaded and urged that we follow the example of the fathers of the country, and who is for abolishing internal revenue taxes and put the accursed thing, whiskey, in all its forms, under the charge of the respective states of the union, where it could be policed, and where the revenue derived from drunkenness and crime and insanity would go into the treasury that has to bear the expenses of vice, crime, idleness and the hereditary insanity engendered by taxed but unpoliced whiskey. The convention did indorse him, and he was ready to say: "Lord, lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen the glory of the republican party." [Laughter.]

The Republican of last Sunday contained the following sound protective doctrine:

Wisdom dictates that we shall do what we can to develop our own industries before we undertake to encourage the industries of other lands by making a market for their products at the expense of our own people. Other nations, and most notably England, always adopt policies which seem to promise the greatest benefits to themselves, and we should do likewise. It is no part of our mission to furnish markets for the workshops of Europe when our own artisans are capable of supplying all our needs. Even though some of our tariff duties are higher than the revenue needs of the government seem to require, the wealth thus accumulated in the treasury remains in the country and will be of use to all the people in some way at some time. Indirectly, at least, it is of use to all the people now, in so far as it aids in retaining the American market for the American producer.

We are importing millions of dollars worth of manufactured goods which could be produced in this country. If the tariff were fixed sufficiently high, they would not be imported, but would be produced in this country. A protection that protects will greatly decrease importation. It is perfectly evident if this is done that our revenue will be decreased. Then we cannot afford to do away entirely with our internal revenue taxes. If we are to have a tariff for revenue, then we can very easily raise all that is necessary to pay the expenses of the government from customs duties. But if we are to have a tariff for protection, then we should arrange this tariff so as to get the least possible income, except on those articles which we cannot produce and which are pure luxuries. The friends of protection, therefore, ought to be the strong friends of the internal revenue tax and ought at the same time to insist on a tariff which is as nearly prohibitory as possible, so as to provide work for American workmen.

America, published in Chicago, is presenting every week an issue not less important than any agitated in the present campaign. This issue is, that America shall be for Americans; that we shall welcome all foreigners here who will become Americans, but that we shall not have little Hollands or Chinas or Irelands or Polands or Italys located all over this country. If the attempt to introduce European politics into our national politics continues, there will be a reaction among the people that will not be unlike the know-nothing party of '55. It is a singular fact that both political parties at their national conventions passed resolutions expressing sympathy with one of the political parties of one of the European powers. Had the resolution been in favor of government by the people, it would have been all right. But the resolution committed each party to a factional issue in a foreign government. It would have been quite as appropriate for either one of the great parties of England to have passed resolutions sympathizing with the north or south during the rebellion. If this had been done the people in this country would have considered the act impertinent. America has given a good deal of attention to this subject and gives, weekly, several good illustrations of the importance of protecting our institutions. A few days ago a graduate of the Chicago high school had a very conservative oration pointing out the dangers to America of unrestricted immigration. No foreign-born citizen could object to what he said, provided that a foreign-born citizen came here with the intention of becoming an American, yet a number of the Chicago board of education rose and rebuked this American student for his loyalty to American ideas. Chicago is supposed to be an American city, and native Americans at least should control such peculiarly American institutions as the public school system. But this board consists of fifteen members, of whom seven are naturalized foreigners, two aliens, and six native Americans. Of the six appointed by the mayor two weeks ago, four were foreign born. This country has always gloried in the name of being an asylum for the oppressed of all nations. But if we receive a foreign population which does not assimilate with American ideas and feelings, it can no longer continue to be such an asylum. We welcome all foreigners who wish to come here and share the privileges of this government and become Americans, and wish them to come as fast as they assimilate themselves to American ideas, but no faster. Those who do not intend to become Americans should not be encouraged to come any more than the Chinese. Just now we are thinking a great deal of the material prosperity of the country. This is reasonable. But we must not be unmindful of the danger, not to our material wealth, but to our political security and freedom, which is coming from unrestricted immigration.

It has been frequently said since Harrison was nominated that the mugwumps would vote for him. So far, not a single objection has been raised by any mugwump to him as a candidate. But a few mugwumps have decided to vote against him simply because of the platform. Among the notable instances of this kind are Matthew Hale, of Albany, New York, one of the most eminent lawyers in New York state; Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn, and Seth Low, of Brooklyn. Seth Low has come back into the party and was made president of the state convention of '86. But while he says he will support the republican state ticket in New York, he cannot support the national ticket because of the platform. While there is ample ground for the objections which these gentlemen raise to the platform, yet the objectionable features of the platform are hardly sufficient excuse for voting the democratic ticket this fall. Every republican administration in the last twenty-five years and every republican congress has stood on the platform of '84, which favors the raising of no more taxes than is needed to support the government, and such a revision of the taxes as will lower the cost of the necessities of life without injuring any industry or lowering the wages of American mechanics. Four-fifths of the party today really believe in the platform of '84. Four-fifths will be opposed to the abolition of the tax on whiskey. The success of the party does not therefore mean the triumph of any principles that are opposed to those enunciated in the republican platform of 1884; in the messages of Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur; in the reports of secretaries of the treasury like Boutwell, Bristow, Morrill, Sherman, Windom, Folger and McCullough, and in the reports of the republican committees of the senate and house on the tariff in 1882. We can afford to vote for the party on its record, which is so full and complete, and ignore the eccentricities of 1888.

The platform of 1884 must be the basis of any legislation by either party. The only issue is really this: Shall the republicans or democrats be entrusted with the revision? Shall the friends of the tariff or the south be entrusted with this duty. We may say what we will, but Hancock was right in saying that the tariff was, to a large degree, a local question, though it cost him his election. If the revision of the tariff is turned over to the democratic party, then the revision will be solely in the interests of the south. In the house of representatives to-day the strongest influence is southern, because three-fourths of the democratic members are southerners. The bill that a democratic house passes thus, practically receives the unanimous support of the south. Under these circumstances, the bill would necessarily take a southern hue. The south has a right to protect its interests, but it would be a misfortune to have our whole tariff re-arranged from a southern point of view. It must be if revised by a democratic house, passed by a democratic senate and signed by a president elected by the south. The Mills bill is sufficient evidence of what we claim in the above.

There is another consideration which should influence these mugwumps. There has been no great danger in the supremacy of a democratic administration, for the simple reason that the senate has always been republican and could prevent any extraordinary legislation. But the senate may in the next two years become democratic. If so, every department of the government would be in the hands of the south. While we do not raise the sectional issue, we prefer that the south should share in the administration of this government rather than be the absolute arbiter of its destiny.

These two considerations should influence independent voters who are justly disgusted with the platform. A patriotic desire to place one, at least, of the departments of the government in the hands of those who saved it should outweigh any desire to snub the small tricking politicians who put the party in a false position in the platform.

The investigation of Harrison's Chinese record is not doing him any harm. It shows that Mr. Harrison was actuated in his position by the generous sentiments of our American institutions and by honest maintenance of his convictions. Like a great many people in the east, his ideas of late have changed regarding Chinese immigration. But it should be remembered that the anti-Chinese agitation began with men like Dennis Kearney, of sand lots notoriety, and did not enlist the sympathy of the better class of people. A more intimate knowledge of the situation on the Pacific coast has since modified the opinions of the east. General Harrison is among those who have modified their views. This is shown by a letter written to Mr. L. B. Brandt of St. Louis, in February last, some months before he was considered a presidential probability. The letter was written in answer to a letter written by Mr. Brandt, inquiring about Mr. Harrison's position on the Chinese question, and is as follows:

"INDIANAPOLIS, IND., February 21, 1888.—Rev. L. B. Brandt, St. Louis, Mo.: My Dear Sir—Your kind letter of February 28 has been received. I am very much obliged to you for the kind interest which you take in my behalf. You knew me well enough while here to know that I am no schemer for place, and I have not fallen from grace in that respect since you left here.

"I did vote with the great body of the republicans in the senate against the Chinese restriction bill as it was called. It seemed to me then to be in violation of our treaty with China, and it was a little hard for me to let go of the old ideal that this was the free home of all comers. I think there has been a very general change of sentiment on that subject since. We do not need to ask anybody to come to this country now, as we formerly did, and I think we have a right to preserve our own institutions by exercising a fair election as to who shall come here. I do not like that class of immigration that comes in gangs, that can be driven into dens and ... , not by personal contract, but by bosses, and the Chinese immigration is very much of this sort.

Very truly yours,
BENJ. HARRISON."

In a speech at Terre Haute, Colonel Richard W. Thompson, ex-secretary of the navy, reported a little incident which will not prove injurious to Morton, and may win as much strength among the Irish to the ticket as Blaine's name could have won. Thompson said:

"When I was secretary of the navy, I was commanded by congress to send a ship to New York to transport provisions to famishing Ireland. I sent the ship to the port, but the contributions were so small I was discouraged and embarrassed. The ship was not half full. One day a gentleman came into my office to inquire about it. 'That ship,' said he, 'has got to go. Go and get her ready. I'll fill her out of my own pocket.' He paid thousands of dollars toward putting bread in the mouths of famishing families. That man was Levi P. Morton. [Tremendous cheering.] He did not wish his charity trumpeted to the world. He did not seek fame because of his charitable deeds. He enjoined secrecy from me. That is what I call grand charity. [Cheers.] This is the first time I have ever made a public announcement of it. His heart is open to charitable work as the day, and the recording angel will trace deeds like that in a bright beam of light. I thought my time had come at the Chicago convention to tell the story when he was placed in nomination. [Cheers.] The reason I did not was this: I was too modest to speak to so large an audience." [Laughter and cheers.]

Fiftieth Congress.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—A motion to refer to the committee on pensions the veto of pensions bills was made the groundwork of a speech by Stewart against the frequent exercise of the veto power by the president.

Vest followed in support of the president's veto.

The senate, on motion of Cullom, proceeded to consideration of the senate bill to amend the inter-state commerce bill.

Reagan referred to the amendment, which was agreed to, giving United States circuit and district courts jurisdiction of violation of any provision of the act upon relation of any person or firm, with power to issue peremptory writ of mandamus. Reagan said he had given notice of an amendment extending the provisions of the act to express companies, sleeping car companies and stock car companies, but as it was likely to provoke discussion and retard passage of the bill he would reserve the proposition for the next session.

He then made a similar statement in regard to an amendment which would prevent railroad companies charging higher rates from the Pacific coast to Denver than to Kansas City.

Reagan intimated that the commission had shown too much vacillating disposition in dealing with railroad companies.

Wilson of Iowa also criticized the commission for construing some provisions of the law to the advantage of railroad companies.

George offered an amendment prohibiting carriers from transporting goods for any shipper in a car or vehicle owned by such shipper, unless they charged exactly the same rates as were charged to other shippers.

Finally the amendment was withdrawn on the promise of Cullom to have the question thoroughly considered at the next session.

After further discussion the bill passed.

The house bill to regulate liens, judgments and decrees of courts of the United States (with amendments) passed.

After an executive session the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the house to-day Adams, of Illinois, offered a resolution reciting the resolution directing the committee on manufactures to investigate the subject of trusts, stating that the scope of the investigation was so broad as to render impracticable for the committee to make its report at the present session, and directing the committee to report immediately with or without recommendation all evidence taken by it relating to the so-called sugar trust, and also in a separate report to report evidence relating to the so-called Standard Oil trust. Referred to the committee on rules.

Ford, of Michigan, offered a resolution reciting the allegation that the present immigration into the United States is excessive, artificial and injurious, and is encouraged to satisfy private greed, and the further allegation that the law prohibiting importation of contract labor is being evaded, owing to the lack of sufficient machinery to enforce it, and directing the speaker to reappoint a special committee of five to investigate the subject with leave to sit during recess. Referred to the committee on military affairs.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill, the pending question being on the Cannon amendment placing on the free list sugar not above the 16 standard, reducing the rates on other grades, and granting a bounty to the producers of sugar.

The amendment was rejected—08 to 35.

Dingley of Maine offered an amendment fixing the duty on sugar not above 13 Dutch standard, testing not above 75 degrees, 7-100 of a cent per pound, with an additional duty of 21-100 of a cent per pound for each additional degree or fraction of a degree.

Bayne of Pennsylvania hoped Dingley's proposition would prove acceptable to every republican and democrat on the floor. The Mills bill proposed 68 per cent and the Dingley amendment proposed 41 per cent. The amendment would reduce the revenue $29,000,000. If the amendment was adopted it would amount to a saving of 50 cents per every man, woman and child. It would have the effect of breaking up the sugar trust; and if the democrats voted against the proposition the people this fall would draw the necessary and proper inference.

The amendment was lost, 86 to 105.

Houk of Tennessee said it made little difference how the republicans voted. This bill was apparently as immutable as the laws of the Medes and Persians, and no changes could be made except for the accommodation of some democratic member from a district where to sustain an article on the free list would endanger his re-election. Duty should be put upon sugar or it should be put on the free list, but away with bounty. The American people wanted none of it.

McComas of Maryland inquired of democratic members of the ways and means committee whether on March 26 they had not given a hearing to Mr. Havemeyer of New York who had been examined on the 12th of that month before the committee on manufactures.

A long debate followed between Breckinridge, Mills and McComas, in which Breckinridge and Mills denied the charge that certain parties had been granted a hearing before the ways and means committee and others refused.

On motion of Mills the duty on molasses testing not above 56 degrees was fixed at 2½ cents per gallon.

Cannon of Illinois offered an amendment substituting for the sugar schedule as it originally appeared in the Mills bill. He intimated that the change had been brought about by the fact that Havemeyer had supported Cleveland.

Reed inquired if the chairman of the committee would not explain the reason why the change had been made.

Mills retorted by inquiring why it was then that in former congresses the gentleman had stood by this great cheat.

Cannon queried whether two wrongs made a right.

Mills wanted to know why it was that the gentleman had stood by Havemeyer and the sugar trust and other trusts.

Reed said there was a direct charge made against the committee that after the interview with Havemeyer they had the sugar schedule changed in the interest of the most prominent of these trusts which they denounced so much, and instead of explaining the reason which induced the change the chairman of the committee gives the house a general declaration of how good he was and how bad the republicans were. It seemed the bill had been made up in the interest of avowedly favorite people, and for the purpose of effecting the success of certain democrats. This was not a business way to control the affairs of the country, and the people would stamp it with the signal of disapproval.

Cannon's amendment was rejected.

Weber of New York offered an amendment providing that no drawbacks shall be allowed on sugar exported from the United States. He charged that the amended bill was in the interest of the sugar trust of the country.

Weber's amendment being rejected, he offered another providing drawbacks to be paid only upon polariscopic tests, saying that this was the last resort of the sugar trust, and gentlemen on the other side have now an opportunity to free themselves from the suspicion which would be certain if they voted down his proposition.

Mills replied that treasury officials already had authority to make polariscopic tests. After further debate the amendment was rejected.

Adjourned.

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SKETCHES OF SAN DIEGO.

AN ENTERTAINING LETTER FROM JOHN CLARK RIDPATH.

San Diego a Living Competitor with Her Fellow Cities of the California Valleys for the Prizes of the Future—Notes of a Recent Trip.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, July 2. The traveler approaching San Diego from the north traverses a country somewhat different from that to be seen elsewhere on the Pacific coast. The lowlands as you approach the city grow green with pastures; and, though the scene has not a familiar aspect, there is something analogous in it to what one might see in Pennsylvania or Kentucky. Occasionally the train passes between rounded heights that rise on either side and are green to the summit. Here I noticed small herds of cattle, of good breeds, helping themselves to rich pasturage. There is also a more plentiful distribution of water on the surface, a running stream here and there or a pond that a Californian might dignify by the name of lake. In these low parts there is everywhere an abundance of water fowl. As the train passes they skim out on the surface at a right angle, and leave a radiation on the water like a rippling harrow drawn by the bird. We shoot at them now and then, a sport which is, doubtless, more amusing to the ducks than to ourselves.

It is well toward nightfall when our train approaches San Diego. There is a little flurry of preparation, a little excitement for a view of the ocean on our right, and here we are. The greater number [illegible] at the Hotel St. James, but a few of us take the ferry, cross the bay and make with all speed for the famous Hotel Coronado. Time is not for anything [illegible], except to provide for the morrow's comfort and pleasure.

Those of us who crossed the harbor, to spend the night on the Coronado beach, were astonished on entering our rooms at the hotel to hear a sort of thunder and roar, as if a battle and rain storm had combined their energies outside. Throw up the window, and here it is. The breakers below, tumbling and roaring up to the very battlements of the hotel. All night long the sublime symphony goes on and [illegible] for minute ages, even before the epoch of man. Welcome to its roar! We listen to its majestic thunder, its division of the surf and its perpetual beating on the shore! It was the throb of the same seas, the polyphloisboio Thalassa of Homer, on the shores of the Aegean islands and around the coasts of ancient Peloponnesus, [illegible] to the ears and spirits of the Hellenes [illegible] the pulse beat and [illegible] of the resounding hexameters.

With the morning light we were all astir on both sides of the city [illegible] what times soever San Diego [illegible]. The writer in early morning took the street car and ascended to the high land north of the city, from which a fine view can be had of all below. The car that carried him up to the summit was propelled by electricity. Even so it is that we have moved so long and journeyed from the [illegible] of the Union, [illegible] and boasting much of the accumulation of the progressive forces of society, to the sunset, the west and extreme verge of our country to what was an old Spanish town, [and] take our first ride in an electric car.

San Diego is a living competitor with her fellow cities of the California valleys for the prizes of the future. I had expected, however, to see a better equal [illegible] Los Angeles in population and enterprise than San Diego is able to present. The Queen of the Angels has fully [illegible] thousand people, according to my estimate, and the southern city will have to travel far before she comes up with her rival. Nevertheless, many things may be truthfully said of the vigor recently displayed in the development of the city of the south; and to the efforts which her citizens are putting forth to raise her rank and influence must be added the ever memorable fact of her magnificent harbor.

I have already remarked upon the variety of havens along the Pacific coast, and have said something as to the relative merits of the bay of San Diego and that of San Francisco. I repeat that the former offers as excellent [illegible] of waters as may be found on the shore of any ocean. While we were in the city, one of the government ironclads came to anchor at the pier, and the heaviest ship on any sea might do the same. Besides, the bay, though not of the largest dimensions, is sufficient [illegible] of Los Angeles should be armed [illegible] for boasting, San Diego may well [illegible] by showing a map of her splendid harbor.

Only a few years ago this Coronado beach was merely a long, low plain of sand. Nothing could be less promising in its natural aspect than was this desert beach. But the shrewd eye of enterprise saw the possibilities of the situation; the peninsula is already reclaimed; palm trees are here; a park is there; flowers are blooming in the new made lawns; and yonder rises one of the finest hotels in America. It is not yet completed at the time of our visit, but is sufficiently advanced to receive some hundred or two of guests. The structure is of wood. The building is a great quadrangle, including, within, the largest hotel court between the Atlantic and the Pacific. The court is a sward crossed with stone walks and having a fine fountain in the center. The most fragrant flowers and beautiful shrubs are planted here and there; and the air brings to the senses of the guest the sweet perfume of early or perennial blossoms. The marvels of the hotel are the magnificent court, the ample theater in one part of the structure and the beautiful dining hall not yet finished. The latter will be one of the most elegant in the country. It is a parabola in shape and finished throughout in redwood; whether of the sequoia semper virens or of cedar, I am not certain. The Hotel Del Coronado as a whole is worthy to take equal rank with two others in California—the Del Monte, of Monterey, and the Raymond, of Passadena. These three constitute a group by themselves, and above them is seen only the Palace of San Francisco.

A walk of a few minutes from the north steps of the Del Coronado brings us to an ostrich farm. Why the word farm is applied to it I hardly know. It has a comparatively small area of ground, perhaps an acre. It is bounded with a close fence, high enough to prevent the escape of the ostriches. Of these there are thirteen, in a sort of corral, inside the inclosure. Their three pronged, grotesque feet have beaten every sign of vegetation from the arena; and they have the pleasure of sauntering about over the sand as in their native desert. Some of these solemn creatures are black as to their wing feathers and tail, others a kind of saffron color, and both varied with patches of white. Some parts of their bodies present only a surface of wrinkled skin. The beak is rather useful than aggressive in its construction, and the eye is the most strangely introspective organ that I ever saw in bird or beast. It suggests to you that the possessor has been studying into the mysteries of Buddhism, and expects, in due course of time, to enter into Nirvana.

A male ostrich of good development can reach over a large horse and get an orange out of the stirrup on the other side. Having done so, he swallows it whole and you can see the globe majestically and slowly descending the gullet. Doubtless the ostrich has a longer taste than any other living creature, excepting the giraffe. He will swallow five or six such trifles as oranges one after another, and you can see the protruding knots in his long and twisted oesophagus as they gradually work their way down stairs. He could perform several curves of a minuet before the last disappears from sight.

What is an ostrich farm for? It is for the production of ostriches. And what are the ostriches for. They are for the production of feathers, and the feathers are for sale. Your vigorous well grown ostrich may be plucked every six months, and the less thrifty birds every eight or nine months. The yield of feathers from each is from one to one and a half pounds, and the farmer receives for his product from $40 to $60 a pound. An extra bird sometimes yields $100 worth of feathers at a time. When the plucking season arrives, the birds are harnessed up in a narrow stall and carefully blindfolded, for fear the officiating clergyman may be kicked through the fence. The ostrich becomes exceedingly angry with the pulling of his feathers, and his kick is one of the most swift and dangerous reactions ever excited among the muscles and tendons of animated nature. When the bird is angry he lifts his wings, throws forward his head somewhat, and utters a sort of hiss, which he bites off with a snap of his bill. About this time look out for action.

After our visit to the ostrich farm we made our way down to the beach and spent some hours on the shore of the Pacific. Here, for the first time in my life, I had an opportunity to study and compare this majestic water with the other seas and oceans. One might as well suppose that an ocean is an ocean, without its characteristic features; that one is as the other; but not so. The ocean is glorious in its individuality as in its strength and grandeur. In the first place, the shore has an ever varying condition. The Pacific coast is totally different from that of the Atlantic, in that it is almost everywhere precipitous, broken off square down to the deep. Sometimes the precipice is hundreds of feet in height. Sometimes the square wall, which is thus far of the surf, is long and low but rarely do we have the gentle sloping beach peculiar to the Atlantic shores. If you stand upon the precipice of the Pacific and look down to the surf you shall find almost everywhere a quarter or a half mile of shingle, which is the debatable ground alternately covered and uncovered by the tide. At high tide the ocean roars against the foot of the precipice, and no beach is seen; but at the low tide the surf lines out at a considerable distance, and thousands of people may gather down there on the strand between the ocean wall and the break of the sea. Such is the general aspect of all those parts of the Pacific coast which I have visited.

The next point is that of the greater grandeur of the Pacific as to the visual extent, the length and height of the billows and the majesty of the ocean symphony. I do not know how it is that the Pacific can suggest its extent and almightiness to the beholder on the shore; it may be his own knowledge that infinity is before him, but the scene does impress him, in some way, that the infinite is there. The incoming billows, even when the sea is most calm, are according to my estimate, from ten to twenty feet in perpendicular height. Each wave stretches laterally for miles and miles.

The ocean rhythm has its mathematical and musical succession. It has its mighty poetical feet. It has an anapest, a dactyl, an amphibrach or a molossus, according to the mood of the spirit that broods upon the waters.

Break, break, break,
At the foot of thy crags, O sea;
But the tender grace of the day that is dead
Will never come back to me.

JOHN CLARK RIDPATH.

Brooks' Last Hope Gone.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—The governor this morning rendered his decision in which he declined to grant commutation of sentence against Brooks alias Maxwell, but granted a respite for four weeks.

The first news Brooks received this morning was that the governor had simply granted him a respite for twenty one days. This he construed to mean that the governor intended to take time to fully examine the case. Later Brooks received a telegram from his attorney announcing a respite of three weeks, and stating that the governor refused absolutely to commute the sentence or interfere in the matter. This was a sad blow to Brooks' hopes, and he said he could not understand it. He felt confident the governor would see his way clear and grant his appeal for commutation, but now all hope was gone and he must prepare for death.

An Extensive Storm.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Advices from all parts of New York, New Jersey and New England show that a terrific rain and wind storm raged all last night. The storm was particularly severe along the coast, and many sailing vessels were driven ashore. No large loss of life is reported, but the damage to property is large. The storm was very severe along the St. Lawrence and on Lake Ontario. At Cape Vincent the Islander and Minnie Laurie, small passenger steamers, were driven ashore and a number of barges sunk. At Sandy Hook this afternoon the storm continued and the sea was very rough.

FIRE ISLAND, N. Y., July 12.—The United States light house steamer has just run aground while entering the inlet. She is flying a signal of distress. The captain of the life-saving station has gone to her assistance. A fresh gale is blowing from the northwest and a heavy sea running.

BOSTON, July 12.—The greatest damage done by the storm last night in this vicinity, so far as heard from, was occasioned at City Point. It is reported nearly a dozen yachts, large and small, were sunk during the night and several persons sleeping in them were drowned. It is known that one man on board a boat lying at the foot of M street was drowned, and the police boat will go over to-day to search for bodies. Many trees were blown down obstructing travel.

Offer to Parnell.

LONDON, July 12.—Parnell, in an interview to-night, referring to the government's offer to appoint a committee of judges to inquire into the charges of the Times, said he welcomed the principle contained in the proposal. He welcomed an independent tribunal of able, learned and wise men. It was impossible for him to say more until he had seen the proposed bill. He objected to Justice Stephen, who, it is rumored, will be appointed on the committee, on the ground that he is a violent extremist.

EUROPEAN WAR FLEETS.

A Formidable Collection in the Harbor of Barcelona.

U.S.S. "QUINNEBAUG,"
BARCELONA HARBOR, June 29, 1888.

The recent opening of the international exposition in this city was the means of bringing together one of the largest, as well as one of the most formidable, fleets of men-of-war ever assembled. Every class of fighting ship was represented, from huge, armour-clad "battle-ships," armed with monster guns each weighing upwards of 100 tons, and manned by a crew of more than 600 men, down to diminutive but aggressive torpedo-boats, whose slender black hulls were scarcely noticeable among their gigantic neighbors. There were, all told, sixty-six vessels of war in this harbor. It required but a glance at their names to realize that they included the pride of the navies of Europe. England, France and Italy were each represented by a magnificent squadron of modern ships, and every other maritime country of the continent displayed its national colors from the peak of one or more of its men-of-war.

Of the various navies represented, the Italian squadron was undoubtedly the most formidable. Its sixteen vessels included the famous iron-clads, Duilio, Dandolo, Lepanto and Italia. The others were: The Etna, Bausan, Tripoli, Castelfidardo, Folgore, Goito, Saetta and Vesuvio, and torpedo-boats Nos. 99, 100, 10 and 98.

I can only describe the chief features of the four world-renowned Italian ironclads just mentioned in my list, but these four represent much more than one-half of the fighting capacity of the whole Italian squadron. The Italia and Lepanto are sister-ships, that is, alike in every particular of their construction. They are 400 feet long, 72 feet 9 inches wide, have twin screws, and are manned by a crew of 680 men. They carry 3,500 tons of coal, have a displacement of 13,851 tons, an indicated horse-power of 18,000, and attain a speed of 18 knots per hour. The engines and boilers are protected overhead by an armor deck 3½ inches thick, curved so as to deflect the enemy's shot, and the ships' sides are covered with 6 inches of armor. The principal armament consists of four 100-ton breech-loading Armstrong rifles, mounted in barbettes on the upper deck; eight 6-inch breech-loading rifles, six mounted in broadside on the lower deck, and one at the bow, and one at the stern, on the upper deck. In addition to these there are six smaller guns of about 5 inches calibre and fourteen machine guns. The ships are divided by bulkheads into numerous water-tight compartments, and the barbettes enclosing the heavy guns are protected by seventeen inches of armor. There are four launching tubes for discharging torpedoes. The torpedoes used are the Whitehead, belonging to what is known as the projectile or "fish" class. Compressed air is employed to eject the torpedoes from the discharging tubes, after which, upon reaching the water, they are propelled by their own engines and explode upon impact with the enemy's ship.

The Duilio and Dandolo, also sister ships, are 340 feet long, 65 feet wide, and have a displacement respectively of 11,138 and 11,851 tons. They carry a crew of 430 men; have twin screws, to give greater facility in turning and manoeuvring; have an indicated horse-power of 7500, and attain a speed of 15 knots per hour. Their batteries consist of four 100-ton muzzle-loading Armstrong rifles, mounted in pairs in two turrets on the upper deck. The turrets are protected by 18 inches of armor, and the ships' sides by 21½ inches. Like the Italia and Lepanto, the Duilio and Dandolo are divided into water-tight compartments by transverse and longitudinal bulkheads, but the turrets of the latter two ships, unlike the barbettes of the former, are arranged to revolve around their centres similar to those of a monitor.

A remarkable feature of the Duilio, and her sister-ship, is a little "dock," situated in the centre line of the vessel, near the stern, beneath an armoured deck and partially below the surface of the water. The dock encloses a small torpedo boat. When not in use the boat is kept snugly housed in its dock, an iron gate preventing the entrance of water; but, when an attack is to be made, steam is gotten up on the torpedo-boat and when ready the gate of the dock is opened, the water rushes in and floats the boat; then the latter suddenly emerges, apparently from beneath the ship, and darts upon the enemy. The practical value of these docks, however, might well be doubted; in fact, I have been informed that they have been recently closed and diverted to other purposes than those for which they were originally intended.

The British squadron consisted of the Alexandra, the flagship of the vice admiral, the Duke of Edinburgh; the Thunderer, Agamemnon, Colossus, Phaeton, Surprise, Fearless, Active, Calypso, Rover and Volage. The last named four vessels comprise the British training squadron for the instruction of enlisted boys; the seven other ships form the Mediterranean squadron, under the command of the Duke of Edinburgh.

Of the English squadron the Thunderer, Colossus, Agamemnon and Alexandra are probably the most efficient fighting ships. The flagship Alexandra is, however, another type of vessel than the other three. She is an armored, broadside ship, 325 feet long, 64 feet wide, and carries a crew of 350 men. She has twin screws, a displacement of 9,490 tons, an indicated horse-power of 8,610, and has attained a speed of 14 knots per hour. The hull is protected by iron armor varying from 6 inches to 12 inches in thickness. She is provided with electric search lights. Her battery consists of two 25-ton, and ten 18-ton, muzzle-loading Armstrong rifles; six 4-inch, breech-loading rifles; four light guns of 3-inch calibre, and eighteen machine guns of the Hotchkiss, Gardner and Nordenfelt patterns.

The Thunderer is a ship of the armored turret class. She is 285 feet long, 62 feet wide, has a displacement of 9,330 tons, and an indicated horse power of 6,270. The complement of men is 356. She has twin screws, electric search lights, and attains a speed of 13 knots. The armament consists of two 38-ton and two 35-ton muzzle-loading Armstrong rifles mounted in turrets on the upper deck, and a secondary battery of quick-firing single shot guns and twelve machine guns. She carries two small torpedo-boats, with their supply of torpedoes, and has two launching tubes for discharging these torpedoes. The turrets enclosing the heavy guns are of iron 14 inches thick, and the ship's sides are protected by 12-inch armor.

The Colossus, also a ship of the turret class, is 325 feet in length and 68 feet wide. She is armed with four 45-ton breech-loading Armstrong rifles, mounted in her turrets, and has a secondary battery of five 6-inch breech-loading rifles, and nineteen machine guns and rapid-firing single-shot guns. There are two tubes for discharging torpedoes. She is lighted throughout by electricity, has electric search-lights, and carries a crew of 396 men. Her speed is about 15 knots. The armor protection is 14 to 18 inches on the ship's sides and 10 to 16 inches on her turrets.

The Agamemnon, the fourth of these formidable ironclads, is somewhat similar to the Colossus in her construction, but is considerably smaller than the latter vessel. Her displacement is 8,510 tons; horse-power, 6,360; speed 13 knots; and complement of men, 385. She is armed with four 38-ton muzzle-loading rifles, mounted in her turrets on the upper deck; two 6-inch breech-loading rifles; 13 machine guns, and six rapid-firing guns. The armor is 15 to 18 inches on the ship's sides, and 14 to 16 on her turrets. There are two tubes for discharging torpedoes.

The French squadron consisted of fifteen vessels, viz: the Colbert, Duperre, Courbet, Devastation, Indomptable, Milan, Condor, Faucon, Couleuvrine, Redoutable, Chalier, Cuny, Bayly, Deroulede and Doudart de Lagree. Five of these vessels are armour-clads, and the remainder of the squadron was made up of gunboats, torpedo-cruisers and sea-going torpedo-boats.

The Courbet, Devastation and Redoutable are nearly, if not exactly, similar in their construction and armament, though differing slightly in their displacement. The largest of these three ships—though not the largest in the French squadron—is the Devastation, a "central battery," barbette vessel of 10,100 tons displacement. She is 312 feet in length, 67 feet wide, and carries a crew of 680 men. The indicated horse-power is 8,000, and her speed about 15 knots. Her battery consists of four 48-ton breech-loading rifles, mounted in casemates on the second (or gun) deck; four 28-ton breech-loaders, mounted in barbettes on the upper deck, and six 3-ton breech-loaders, in broadside, also on the upper deck. There are four tubes for discharging torpedoes, and twelve Hotchkiss revolving-cannon. The armour ranges from 9½ to 15 inches.

The largest ship of the French squadron is the Amiral Duperre. This vessel has a displacement of 11,100 tons, is 317 feet long, 62 feet wide, has an indicated horse power of 5783 with natural draught, or 8000 with forced draught, and is manned by a crew of 850 men. She has twin-screws, and electric lights both for interior illumination and for lighting up the surrounding waters at night. Her speed is about 14 knots per hour. The battery is composed of four 48-ton breech-loading rifles, in barbettes on the upper deck; fourteen 18-ton breech-loaders, and twelve Hotchkiss revolving cannon. There are six tubes for discharging torpedoes. The four heavy guns mounted in barbettes are placed upon turn-tables, revolved by hydraulic machinery, and are protected by 15½ inches of armor. The side armor of the ship is 21½ inches. Above the water line the sides of the vessel "tumble home," so that the width of the upper deck is nearly eight feet less than that of the deck next below it, thus giving the ship a somewhat peculiar, but very stable, appearance.

Another formidable French ironclad is the Indomptable. She is 278 feet long; 59 feet wide; has a displacement of 7,168 tons, and an indicated horse power of 6,000. She has a ram bow—as in fact have nearly all the French ships, has a speed of about 15 knots per hour, and carries a crew of 390 men. The Indomptable is armed with the heaviest guns in the French squadron. Her battery consists of two 75 ton breech-loading rifles, mounted in barbettes, one gun near the forward and the other near the after end of the vessel; four 10 centimetre breech-loading rifles and four machine guns. The barbettes, in which the 75 ton guns are placed, are protected by 17½ inches of armour. The guns themselves are mounted upon turn-tables like those of the Duperre, and the gunners are sheltered by bullet-proof steel shields covering the guns. The armour on the sides of the ship is 20 inches in thickness.

There were twenty-three other vessels of war here, that have not yet been mentioned, representing the navies of Austria, Germany, Holland, Russia, Portugal, Spain and the United States. Some of these ships were large ironclads, but none of very modern construction, and none that could compare in efficiency and power with those already described. But, while this is true with regard to the ironclads, it is not the case with regard to some of the smaller vessels of at least one of the European countries above named.

The new steel cruiser Reina Regente and the torpedo-catcher Destructor, belonging to the navy of Spain, are unsurpassed by any vessels of their class in the world. The Reina Regente, completed in October of last year, has not yet been provided with her battery. On her trial-trip she developed a speed of 20 7-10 knots per hour, and an indicated horse power of 12,000. She is built of thin steel; has twin-screws; is 320 feet long, 50 feet 6 inches wide, and has a displacement of 4,500 tons. Over the boilers and engines extends a curved steel deck 4½ inches thick, but the sides of the vessel are entirely unarmored. She has a double bottom; is divided into 153 water-tight compartments, and is provided with powerful electric search-lights. Her guns will be mounted on the upper deck and are to consist of four 24-centimetre, Hontoria rifles; two mounted forward and two aft; six 12-centimetre Hontoria rifles in broadside; eight Nordenfelt rapid-firing guns, and eight machine-guns, of the Hotchkiss and Gatling patterns. All the large guns will be covered with bullet-proof shields for the protection of the crew. There are five tubes for discharging torpedoes.

The Destructor, also one of the latest additions to the Spanish navy, is of the class known as "torpedo-catchers," so named from the fact that they are designed to operate against the still smaller craft called "torpedo-boats." The greater size and relatively greater engine power of the former are intended to enable them to overtake and destroy the latter. The Destructor is built of thin steel, is 192½ feet long; 25 feet wide; has a displacement of 458 tons; an indicated horse-power of 3800, and has maintained in recent trial trips the remarkable speed of 22 6-10 per hour. She has twin-screws, and is subdivided into a number of water-tight compartments. The armament consists of one 9 centimetre breech-loading Hontoria gun, two Hotchkiss revolving cannon, and three discharging tubes for torpedoes.

In conclusion, a hurried comparison of the ordnance of the three most formidable squadrons that were represented here will not be uninteresting. Here again the palm is carried off by the Italian ships, as will be shown by an inspection of the following table, especially drawn up for this letter:

Nation	Weight of Largest Guns on Ship.	Charge of Powder.	Weight of Projectile.	Thickness of wrought iron armour that will be pierced.
Italian Fleet.	110 tons 100 tons	900 lbs. 775 lbs.	2,000 lbs. 2,000 lbs.	33.5 inch 32.8 inch
French Fleet.	75 tons 48 tons	—— ——	1,984 lbs. 725.9 lbs.	29.4 inch. 25.5 inch.
English Fleet.	48 tons 38 tons	295 lbs. 210 lbs.	714 lbs. 809 lbs.	22.5 inch. 18.4 inch.

It must be borne in mind, however, that the disparity in weight and penetrative power in favor of the guns of the Italian ships, as indicated in the above table, would be greatly reduced by the much larger number of guns that are carried by both the French and the English squadron.

W. S. HUGHES,
United States Navy.

Indignant Bostonians.

BOSTON, July 12.—Over five thousand people attended an indignation meeting called in Faneuil hall last night to protest against the action of the school committee in excluding Swinton's history from the public schools. It is estimated that fully two thousand went away unable to get admission. Faneuil hall could not contain another person, so densely crowded was it. In the galleries there were about 500 ladies from the Back Bay, all of whom carried small silken American flags, which they waved on every occasion they could. Rev. A. A. Monroe of the Columbus Avenue Universalist church was presented. After his address, which was very conservative, the following gentlemen spoke: Rev. James Gray, Rev. Philip [illegible] Moxon, Rev. O. P. F. Gifford, Rev. Dr. Ela and Rev. Dr. Plumb; Mr. Bruce of Tremont Temple read a series of resolutions which strongly condemned the Jesuit power "which it was alleged controlled the schools of Boston." These resolutions also censured the practice of establishing parochial schools. When the resolutions were adopted the whole audience cheered for fully fifteen minutes. Miss Hastings, one of the dissenting members of the school committee, made a long address in which she censured the committee, and declared that Boston was now wholly under Catholic rule. Rev. Dr. Moxon attempted to defend the attitude of Dr. Duryea, who has indorsed the action of the committee in an open letter. When the name of Dr. Duryea was mentioned every one in the house hissed and hooted. It was a very earnest meeting, and from all appearances the religious conflict will be kept up and fought from now on until the city election next December.

The Deep Water Convention.

FORT WORTH, Texas, July 12.—The Texas deep water convention organized permanently yesterday by electing General R. A. Cameron of Colorado president and T. G. Hurley of Texas secretary. Congress was asked to appropriate not less than five million dollars for a Texas deep water port, to be expended at the point decided by the board of government engineers to be most available.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

SOME INTERESTING POINTS ABOUT THE RICH LORILLARDS.

A Romance of Which the Hurrying World Knows Nothing—The Terribly Hot Weather of June in the Big Overgrown Metropolis.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, July 2.—An old New Yorker—a great grandmother in Israel, whose memory goes back to the time when dugouts were used as ferry boats on our rivers, Canal street was covered by a bridge and the boys bobbed for eels along its muddy banks; when on the site of the Fifth Avenue hotel stood a country road house, and Central park was a long drive beyond the city limits—said to me the other day while passing one of the immense establishments of the Lorillards: "Who would have thought that snuff bought it?"

"Yes," she continued, "a little more than a century ago the first Lorillards came to New York, poor, uneducated and unknown. The head of the family kept a little shop in the neighborhood of Peck slip and Water street, and there the first American snuff was made in a Dutch coffee mill, held on the lap by one hand while a female member of the household turned the crank with the other. This was the germ of the vast enterprises that have succeeded; and, in the same manner that the brand of a favorite cigarette is nowadays the passport to its popularity, 'Lorillard's snuff' became famous among the old stock of people whose nasal bliss depended upon its seductive titillation. The family made a prime article, undersold the importers whose goods were subject to heavy duties, and soon reaped a rich harvest. Close attention to the shop, a frugal manner of living, a scorn for superfluous apartments and a careful husbanding of the small coin, soon enabled the old people to enlarge their quarters, purchase some real estate and send the children to school. John Jacob Astor was plodding along in a similar field, not far from the same neighborhood."

"Old Peter" Lorillard, as he was called to designate him from his son and namesake, although penurious, was in his day considered unerring authority on the subject of investments. "Young Peter," however, was not so parsimonious, but even when advanced in years, perhaps as a matter of habit as well as in deference to the teachings of his father, lived plainly and indulged in but few luxuries.

It was intended that the grandson should bear the family name, but the world by this time had grown too refined for "society" to tolerate the honest old sound of "Peter," and so they changed it into French, and the boy was dubbed "Pierre." But with it came another change. In Pierre all trace of penuriousness disappeared from the Lorillard family. He lived like a prince. Money to him was something to spend, not to hoard. He kept fast horses, helped the poor, hated cheats and cheating, was generous to the extent of prodigality; would leave $5 in a barber shop where twenty-five cents would have sufficed, and in numerous ways illustrated the fact that he carried a big heart on the right side of his shirt buttons. And everybody liked him.

It is estimated that the family estate is now worth upwards of one hundred millions of dollars; the income from the tobacco business alone amounting to several millions of dollars annually. Turning from the palatial residences of the family today to the humble little shop, meagerly furnished and swarming with children, all embryo millionaires, what a contrast! Then, while

Others talked of their Raphaels, Corregios and stuff,
Peter shifted his trumpet and only took snuff.

Now, it is only necessary for one of Peter's descendants to take snuff and the rest of the beau monde sneeze. F. G. DE FONTAINE.

I have private information of a little semi-tragedy, of which the general public will never know.

In the upper room of a handsome house in Madison avenue a girl lives behind bolts and bars. She cannot be permitted to leave the house because she is bent on following an actor about the city. He is, of course, one of the beauty men of the profession and very much married—I forget how often.

With this gentleman the girl, a delicate young lady with no evil propensities, is romantically infatuated.

She is only desirous of feasting her eyes upon him, and has created a sensation at the theater several times by her long drawn sighs. If anything of an unpleasant nature happens to be in his role she faints. All this might not necessitate locking her up, but she will follow him about to restaurants and sit where she can see him and trot at his heels up Broadway, and she has interviewed his hair dresser and besought "a little snip" of his curly hair.

All this is ridiculous to us, but fancy one's own daughter so exhibiting herself.

As soon as possible she will be taken to Europe, though she has threatened to drown herself on the way.

Her mother, a sensible and charming woman, is in despair.

An anonymous letter, said to be written by the actor himself, first revealed the facts of the girl's conduct to her parents.

There are many school girls who know all the actors by sight and flirt with them outrageously, but this is the most desperate case on record. MARY KYLE DALLAS.

June has passed, and if the latter portion of it is to be considered a prognostication of what the summer will be, God save the poor who cannot get away, and must needs suffer in the crowded tenement houses which go to swell the death rate in extremes of weather. For several days during the heated term the signal man on top of the Equitable building predicted a cold wave from the west. Every day it grew hotter. There is something irritating in passing a thermometer marking 101 degs. in the shade, and having some government official a hundred and fifty feet in the air, with delightful breezes floating past him, insisting that the highest record for the day was only 98 degs.

The death rate increased seriously during the hot week, and when we consider that those who inhabit the better class of dwellings were out of town, and the figures are made largely from the poorer classes, we may imagine possibly the sufferings of those who live in the tenements. The unequal division of wealth and its consequent, at least apparent, injustice, is evident from the fact that during the hot week people were dying in the overcrowded tenements, while hundreds of residences were shut up empty, their owners being in the country.

Those New Yorkers who can do so mostly go to the New England coast. The Long Island and New Jersey coasts are plagued with musquitoes, while in Massachusetts and New Hampshire there is an absence of this pestiferous insect, and a more northerly, cooler climate. Still Long Branch on the southwest and the Long Island beaches on the northeast claim a large number of New Yorkers. The Adirondacks is the favorite among those who prefer inland and highland regions. F. A. MITCHEL.

Hiram Sibley died yesterday at Rochester.

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BOARD OF TRADE.

Proposition Submitted by the Colorado Meteorological Association.

Some Important Matters Concerning County Roads Discussed.

Delegate Elected to Attend the Deep Water Convention.

Notwithstanding the fact that the regular meeting of the board of trade on the sixth had been duly announced, some difficulty was experienced in securing a quorum, and it was after half past eight o'clock when the meeting was called to order by President J. R. Emrich

In the absence of the secretary Mr George R Buckman was elected secretary pro tem

Mr Buckman then read the following proposition from the Colorado State Meteorological association

The Colorado Meteorological association proposes to increase the size of its monthly bulletin from six to eight pages of reading matter and tables, and to insert eight pages of advertisements The new reading matter will include popular articles some of which have been already promised by leading physicians, on subjects bearing on the value of Colorado as a health resort Descriptive articles relating to particular places may also be inserted as well as articles of a popular character on scientific subjects. The circulation is to be increased to 2,500, and the publication is to be distributed in every part of Colorado, and also to various classes of persons in the eastern states and in Europe Many leading physicians in all parts of the United States already receive the bulletin regularly The list will be extended to include every physician of any prominence whose name can be got by the directors of Scientific societies, medical journals, public libraries, etc, etc. It is evident that in this way the publication will become an advertising medium of importance, reaching a wide circulation in the state, and also among those who are thinking of selecting a home here The advertisements are to be put at rates as low as will cover the expense of the proposed issue

This proposition met with the hearty approval of the members present

Dr S. E. Solly spoke of the benefits which would be derived if accurate data regarding the climate of Colorado, and particularly Colorado Springs, could be placed before the public in a comprehensive and complete manner He thought that the proposition of the Meteorological association should be favorably considered by the board

It was moved and carried that the board of trade should insert a half page advertisement for one year at a cost of $50, and should also subscribe for fifty copies of the paper at 50 cents each per year

The president brought before the board the question of sending a delegate to represent the city in the deep water convention to be held at Fort Worth, Texas, on the 10th inst He stated that in his opinion the city would be extensively and profitably advertised if it had a representative in the convention

On motion of Dr W. A. Bartlett Mr. Geo R Buckman, chairman of the advertising committee, was appointed to represent the city on that occasion

The secretary then read a lengthy communication from Professor George H. Stone of Colorado college regarding a public thoroughfare from this city to the northern and northeastern portions of the county Professor Stone alluded to the increasing settlement of the county and the present inadequate road facilities He urged the necessity for a public highway from Colorado Springs to Eastonville which should be both direct and of easy grade Professor Stone asked that the board should give the matter its earliest attention and hearty support

Dr W. A. Bartlett thought that the question of good county roads was one in which every business man should be deeply interested

Mr L. E. Gowdy stated that Monument and Fountain received the benefits of a large country trade, which could be diverted to and controlled by Colorado Springs if there were good and direct county roads

On motion the matter was referred to the committee on city and county improvements to report at the next meeting The committee were also empowered to solicit signatures to a petition for the new road if in their judgment they should deem it advisable

The question of opening the proposed Loan Art exhibition in aid of the Bellevue Sanitarium on Sunday was discussed but no action was taken

Mr George R Buckman, the chairman of the advertising committee, reported that 25,000 copies of a small folder, prepared by the committee and devoted to the interests of Colorado Springs and Manitou, had been circulated by the several railroads interested in the business of this locality, and that very good results were being obtained in the way of numerous inquiries.

The meeting then adjourned.

Humane Society in El Paso.

At the meeting of the board of directors of the El Paso county branch of the Colorado Humane society, the following officers were elected President, the Hon. E. A. Colburn; vice president, Mrs. F. B. [illegible]; secretary, Mr. F. B. [illegible]; treasurer, Mr. Geo. R. Buckman. The directors are Mrs. Kamp, Mrs. John Curr, Mrs. Duncan Bell, Miss Touzalin and Mr. B. W. Steele. Sheriff Leonard Jackson was elected agent.

The dues are two dollars per annum for active members, fifty dollars for honorary members and one hundred dollars for life members. The society has already begun active work. An important case is now being considered, of which further notice will be given hereafter. The active members are expected to take a personal interest in securing the punishment of those who violate the law. As a matter of interest to those who may be fined and also to the members of this society, we publish the law of Colorado on this subject.

If any person shall overdrive, overload, torture, torment, deprive of necessary sustenance or unnecessarily or cruelly beat, or needlessly mutilate or kill, or cause or procure to be overdriven, overheated, tortured or tormented, or deprived of necessary sustenance or to be unnecessarily or cruelly beaten, or needlessly mutilated or killed, as aforesaid, any living creature, every offender shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year or by fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars, or by both, such fine and imprisonment.

An officer, agent or member of the Humane society may interfere to prevent any act of cruelty, and may use force as may be necessary to prevent the same, and to that end may summon to his aid any bystander

It will be noticed that not only the officers or agent but every member of the society has the right to interfere to prevent any act of cruelty, and may even use force.

Over one hundred members have already joined this organization. As it has been impossible to personally solicit everyone to become a member, a general invitation to join, therefore, is given to all feeling any interest in the object of this society, which is the protection of women and children and the prevention of cruelty to animals.

County Superintendent Berrey has apportioned the general school fund of 1888 among the various districts of the county The fund this year amounts to $[illegible]55, and each district is entitled to fifty for every pupil. On this basis the following apportionment of the fund has been made

No.	Amount
1	$119 50
2	11 00
3	8 50
4	12 00
5	51 00
6	7 00
7	10 00
8	27 00
9	11 00
10	10 50
11	704 00
12	18 50
13	42 50
14	93 00
15	7 50
16	27 50
17	13 00
18	15 00
19	20 00
20	9 00
21	25 50
22	14 50
25	15 00
26	10 00
27	17 50
28	4 90
29	18 00
30	9 50
31	29 50
32	9 00
33	14 00
34	18 00
35	17 50
36	8 50
37	1 00
38	7 50
39	7 50

The county commissioners have received the report of County Surveyor H. I. Reid concerning the Pike's Peak toll road, which he was ordered to inspect as far as completed. Mr. Reid reported that the road had been constructed in a very workmanlike manner. The commissioners then agreed upon the rates of toll to be collected, which appear in another column this morning. The remainder of the day was passed in the examination of tax schedules. The following is a list of the bills allowed on Friday of last week

Gazette Printing company, printing	$116 85
J. W. Van Meter, constable fees	4 00
El Paso Electric company, light	3 20
G. R. Stover, merchandise	4 90
A. H. Corman, justice fees	6 10
George Sink, services.	20 00
J. A. Herndon, witness fees	2 50
Len Jackson, sheriff's fees	279 50
W. S. Nichols & Co., merchandise.	168 76
W. M. Strickler, county physician fees	223 20

Mr William F. Moses, of Streator, Ill., general manager and vice president of the Streator Glass Works company, arrived in the city last week and is stopping at The Antlers Mr. Moses is considering the matter of building a large bottle and glass factory in the vicinity of Colorado City and has come to look the ground over. If he decides to build the plant will be an expensive one, costing in the neighborhood of $[illegible],000

Washington Camp, P. O. S. of A., elected the following officers at its meeting held last week President, R. B Taylor, vice-president, F. J. Steinmetz, master of forms and ceremonies, Frank Hall; conductor, J. O Read, inside guard, C. S. Taylor, outside guard, Wm. Diebold. Delegates to the state encampment, Dr. T. G. Horn, C. L. Gillingham, R. B. Taylor, George F. Green. Alternates, F. J. Steinmetz, W. E. McLain, J. O. Read, S. J. Pullin. These officers will be installed next Monday evening.

Dr. E. L. Christopher, who resided in this city about a year ago, has returned from Kansas City and will locate here permanently. He has rented a house on North Nevada avenue and will soon engage in the practice of his profession.

Mr [illegible] Bowman has secured enough funds to pay the Fireman's band for a series of summer concerts in the north and south parks two evenings each week. He is now endeavoring to make some arrangement with the electric light and gas companies for furnishing light for the band stands

RUMORS OF WARS.

Prof. E. A. Freeman Writes on the European Situation.

OXFORD, June 27, 1888.

The readers of the English newspapers have every morning the privilege of studying paragraphs on "The European Situation," which are supposed to be to them the latest and most trustworthy news from all parts of the elder continent. For the most part these sources of knowledge give us the opportunity of practising that precept of the gospel which bids us not to be troubled when we hear of wars and rumors of wars. There is no wiser precept from one end of the Bible to the other. The rumors of wars are in some sort worse than the wars themselves. They accustom men's minds to the notion of war as a thing that must come before long, with or without reason. The thing must be; we cannot hinder it, so there is nothing to do but to talk about it before and Now truly most of us can do very little towards hindering a war, a good deal less than any one of us can do towards bringing a war about. But this vague dwelling on the subject of possible war does mischief in another way It genders largely to the spread of false rumors In real war time the newspaper correspondent has always something to say, and all that is needed is that he should say it truthfully and straightforwardly, not spending too much time in fine writing or in telling us what he himself ate and drank, and what great persons he talked to. But in rumor of war time, as distinguished from real war time the correspondent very often has nothing to say; yet he feels it due to his credit as a well informed person to say something. So he writes or telegraphs something vague, something which really tells us nothing whatever, but which has the air of being sent by one who knows more than other people Some powerful personage has had a talk with another powerful personage, that is a catch beyond all others. Nobody knows what the two really said to one another, but the field for guessing is boundless To telegraph a guess one day and to telegraph the next day that it is unfounded at least helps to fill up the proper number of lines Then something can always be said about "situations" and "tensions" and "attitudes" and "impressions" Something has been "satisfactory" or "disquieting" in some kind of "circles." There are "political circles," "diplomatic circles," "well informed circles." This very day, a new and perhaps more promising class has been added, "non-parliamentary circles." It is wonderful how all these things, specially the "impressions," always happen in "circles," one is tempted to think this is because those who report them know no way of reasoning except in a circle. Now one knows very well what all these technical terms of the correspondents really come to. "Situations" and "tensions" and "impressions" and "attitudes" all come under that class of words which simple people are silly enough to use because they think they sound fine, and which cunning people are clever enough to use, sometimes to hide their meaning, sometimes to hide the fact that they have just then no meaning. When we have heard about the "tension" and the "complication" and "the strained relations," we have in no way added to our stock of facts. As for "attitudes," the queerest thing ever done in them was about a dozen years back, when Lord Derby wrote to the Prince of Montenegro to "preserve a prudent attitude." To those who ever saw the Prince of Montenegro or any other Montenegrin the words suggested the grotesque picture of a tall, upright, stately figure, in the most picturesque of warlike costumes, putting itself into this queer posture and that, with Lord Derby standing by as dancing master.

Now all this stuff is telegraphed daily because the Anglo-Saxon public will have foreign news, and because those who take on themselves to find it in news, sometimes cannot, sometimes will not, send anything better. There is, to be sure, that great personage at Paris, who, at a great cost one would think, daily presses the lightning into his service, to enlighten us in this and with his views on all things in heaven and earth. I was hard on him the other day when some clever fellow described him as being a great comic actor without knowing it. But as for interviews between powerful personages, who does not remember the interviews between two specially powerful personages, the grand Turk and the grand correspondent? That interview at least was not left to be a subject of vague surmises, it was reported in full, down to the uttermost jot and tittle. Only one could not quite keep back the thought that, as the two powerful personages spoke through an interpreter, it might be that neither of them heard a word of what the other meant him to hear. Then there is the less famous teacher of mankind who uses the wire daily from Vienna. It is said that his mere personality was changed not long ago, but, if so, the tradition remains unbroken; Amurath has succeeded to Amurath. One really admires the skill with which, year after year, the British public is made to swallow, by way of news from the Austrian capital, statements which convey no fact whatever. Stirring events are often going on in those parts, and the British public is never allowed to hear a word about them. It is quite possible that the correspondent at Vienna who sends the telegrams never hears of them; one may be sure that in "diplomatic circles," in "well-informed circles," the chief things that happen are never spoken of. In the "diplomatic circles" they are doubtless perfectly well known; but it is understood that they are not to be talked about; the "well-informed circles" are, we may suspect, so well informed as never to hear anything about such small matters. There was a bit of fine writing, a touch of the "grand style," the other day about "the nations reposing under the beneficent sceptre of the Emperor Francis Joseph." One cannot swear to the exact words; but it was something very like that. After that it would never do to let the world know that the repose of the nations is sometimes a little broken, that there sometimes are "tensions" and "complications" and "strained relations," not only between the dual monarchy and the nations which go to make it up. It would not do to let the Anglo Saxon public that the nations sometimes put themselves into "attitudes" which no well informed circle is likely to hear of, "attitudes" of which Lord Derby, if he heard of them, would certainly write to say that they were not at all prudent It would be too long ago to look back, but one would be well pleased to know whether any English paper contained any record of a memorable day about thirteen years ago when the so called King of Dalmatia and Duke of Ragusa visited the ancient city, once the free merchant commonwealth, the mother of argosies Were "well informed circles" ever told how the people of Ragusa, too patriotic to applaud their foreign master, too high minded to insult him, allowed him to pass along their wide *Stradone* in perfect silence, and how it is said that the [illegible] of so many kingdoms, duchies, counties and lordships burst into tears at a reception such as he had never before come across in any of them? But sometimes things are done which go beyond the receiving of a foreign king in silence by a city which a crying wrong has made part of his dominions. Deeds sometimes happen which more nearly recall the treatment which foreign kings have in earlier times met with at the hands of those whom they looked on as their subjects One would give a good bit to know what well informed circles in their several ages thought of the attitudes of Judas Maccabeus, of William Wallace and of the Maid of Orleans. We know what such circles thought of the attitudes of Constantine Kanares and Giuseppe Garibaldi in later times How many English speaking people ever heard of the two wars in Crivoscia in 1865 and in 1882? How many people ever heard that there is such a land as Crivoscia at all? The correspondent who moves in well informed circles either never heard of them himself or takes care that other people should not hear of them. I must at this stage become personal, and say that, had I not once or twice got rather nearer to the scene of action than this isle of Britain, I should never have heard of them myself The impression made by the Crivoscian war of 1865 must have been anything but satisfactory in well-informed circles, the tensions and complications were greatly strained, at last the people of Crivoscia put themselves into an attitude so imprudent—or so prudent—that they thoroughly beat the troops whom the imperial, royal and apostolic person who called himself their sovereign, and under whose beneficent sceptre they ought to have been peacefully reposing, sent against them to deprive them of their ancient rights. So inconvenient a fact had to be hushed up, and I can personally witness that in really well informed circles in this island it was never heard of. The second war in 1882 had another ending The imperial, royal and apostolic personage had the satisfaction, not of defeating the Crivoscian people, but of occupying their empty territory after they had themselves withdrawn to hospitable Montenegro. Now, as long as there was any chance of things turning out otherwise, the British public was not allowed to know anything about the matter, when things had reached such a stage as to make a good impression in well informed circles—that phrase always means that somebody has been dealt against the freedom of some nation or other—the matter changed. Then the correspondent did vouchsafe a dark allusion to the suppression of an insurrection which nobody in England or America who knew of such matters only through the correspondent could possibly have understood.

This is the universal rule. If possible, a popular movement is not to be spoken of at all; if it is impossible to avoid mentioning it, then it is to be called names. It is an "agitation," a "revolutionary" agitation, a "seditious" agitation, any word that will make a good impression in well informed circles. When the agitation, the revolution, the conspiracy, takes the opposite shape, when it takes the shape of a despot plotting against the blighted rights of any people, there are no hard words then. Conspiracies and agitations of that kind are just the kind of things which well informed circles hear of with satisfaction, except of course when the despot gets thoroughly beaten, as in the first invasion of Crivoscia. Now the Croatians were abused the other day, and the Bohemians sometimes come in for a share. And just at this moment something is going on in Herzegovina, the conquered and which, if one wants to make a good impression in well-informed circles, it is said that one ought to call "Neu-Oesterreich" What is going on nobody knows, except those who are actually there to see The people of Herzegovina do sometimes rise against oppressors. They have before now risen against the Turk, and they may possibly be rising against the Austrian And, stranger than that, when they do rise, their independent kinsfolk parted from them by one of the silly artificial boundaries in which despots and diplomatists rejoice, have always had a way of coming to help them Perhaps they are doing so again Nobody really knows, but nobody outside a well informed circle will be satisfied with the correspondent's account that the Prince of Montenegro has been sending "brigands" into Herzegovina. There is no easier word to use than this of "brigands," and there is none that is more effective Only let us stop a minute and remember that there was a stage of the Latin language when latro and miles meant the same thing The correspondent preaches an edifying sermon to the Prince of Montenegro on the wickedness of sending "brigands" into Herzegovina What if one should turn about and preach the same sermon to that other prince who sent—we will not say "brigands," but [illegible] is enough—to do a work in Crivoscia the exact opposite of that which it is to be supposed that the "brigands" are sent to do in Herzegovina?

EDWARD A. FREEMAN.

Professor of History at the University

Residents in the northeast portion of the county are greatly pleased that the board of trade has taken up the matter of a new county road running from this city to Eastonville. Many of them, however, think that the present road is as direct as it could be made, but it is badly in need of repair. There is only one heavy hill on the road, which they claim can be removed if sufficient grading is done. There seems to be a demand for a road directly east, with a branch running to Granger A farmer man stated recently that there had been more travel to Granger and Eastonville this year than in the previous ten years.

Miss Mary Dean, the teacher of the Manitou Park school, has furnished us with the following report for the month of June Names of those neither absent nor tardy—Willie [illegible], Elmer and Willie Hitcox. Names of pupils not absent—Josie Burnside, Gertie and Cora Baldwin, [illegible]. Names of pupils receiving highest number of head marks—A class, Clarice Browning; B class, Cora Baldwin; C class, Elmer Hitcox

Prof G N Marden of Colorado college, who has been attending to the interests of the institution in the east, has returned home from Boston He reports the finances of the college to be in a very flattering condition

Workmen are now engaged in erecting a small addition to the [illegible] hotel on the eastern side of the building The lower floor will be an enlargement of the sitting room while the second story will be used for lodging purposes

All the school districts in the county have sent in the result of their annual school census The census shows that the total school population of the county is 2,9[illegible]0 an increase of 557 over that of 1887.

The following schools in the county are now holding summer sessions Summit Park, Manitou Park, Hayden Divide, Florissant, Four Mile, Kittredge Butte school, at Eastonville, Table Rock, [illegible]ton, Gwillimville, Granger and district No. 23 north of Monument

A special meeting of the fire department has been called for Wednesday evening July 25th to elect a chief to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. A G Draper, the present incumbent

The committee on finance and sewerage have secured the right of way of the sewerage pipe through all the property outside of the city limits through which the pipe line passes

Small straws show which way the wind blows At a vote taken for president at a Manitou Park [illegible] Cleveland received 2, Harrison 6 and Fiske prohibition.

Rev. J. B Gregg, pastor of the Congregational church has leased a cottage at Glen Park and will occupy it for the remainder of the summer with his family

Mr A. Stump, of Colorado City, advertises that he has a large number of burros for sale, ranging in price from $15 to $30.

The ladies of St Ann's Catholic church will realize about $500 from the proceeds of their excursion to Green Mountain Falls on the Fourth

The contract for the new Congregational church building has been drawn up, and was ready for signatures on Monday

A plat of Hewett's addition to the city has been filed in the county clerk's office.

Mr. G. W. Musser has been re-elected principal of the Monument public school

Dockstader's minstrels will appear in the opera house in the course of the next two weeks.

Mr. E. E. Martin and Mrs. Mary Taylor, of this city, were married in Chicago last week.

Charles Meyer, who formerly conducted a bakery at Colorado City, has been bound over to the district court in the sum of $500 bail, on the charge of starting the conflagration which nearly destroyed the town of El Moro While at Colorado City Meyer's bakery was almost blown up by dynamite He was generally regarded as a suspicious character

On Monday County Superintendent of Schools Berrey received the notice of the regular semi annual apportionment for this county of the state school fund This apportionment is made in July and January The amounts given to this county this year are $2,[illegible]29 39 in January, and $3,112 50 in July Last year they were $82 09 in January and $665 52 in July

Messrs Sooy & Pohey the North End photographers make an exhibit of some very fine portraits in their display windows

Wool Markets.

Sherman [illegible] & Co of Chicago, in their last wool circular state that for the past week the wool market has been active with the slight advance on bright medium wools of the previous week firmly established The demand was large and about equally divided between dark and bright wools The sales for the week are large amounting to fully 1,000 000 pounds mostly bright wools But there was a large proportion of dark wools and quite a good size lot of old fine wool The bulk of the sales of bright wools are of the medium grades, which brought 23@25 cents and medium wools of all classes fine very heavy selling Kansas Nebraska and similar wools are now being received in considerable quantities and several sales of good size are pending The [illegible] in the country are beginning to move with more freedom but in many cases concessions in price have had to be made by the sellers to effect the sale Manufacturers are operating with more freedom and in some instances are anticipating their wants of the very near future Indications point to a steady even trade this coming week with only a slight chance of an advance in price

The following quotations on Colorado wools are given

	Average	Choice
Fine improved	14@16	17@20
Medium do	15@18	18@22
Coarse	14@17	17@21
Carpet	11@13	13@ 6

LETTER LIST

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for week ending July 6, 1888

GENTLEMEN

Ahern, Cornelius
Anderson, Mr and Mrs
Arellanes, Ana Cleto (2)
Aubuchon, Leonard
Balz George
Bard, W L
Barker Frank
Barion Thomas
Bargas Francisco
Bess A J
Blobbetz, Albert
Bogner Tobias
Boynton George
Braun, Al
Browning, Francis
Butler, George
Carrier Arthur I
Carpenter Wm
Chesley H
Cole Ben
Collins, Thomas
Corder P K
Corder, Nathan
Corrison Jacinto
Cordray Jno F
Deane Jno M
Deskins McB
Dechit, Theo M
Donovan, Peter B
Doyle, James
Dusenbury Mark H
Eads, David K
Eastman, Amos M
Edwards, R I
Fiske, M D S A
Fox & Healey
Fraker, Grant
Ganse, Colton
Gardner, C W
Gentile, Antonio
Goldthwaite, V D A
Goodall, W W
Green, G M
Hall, Robt
Halihan, J P
Hannagan, R
Hauser, G L
Harding, Jacob W
Harrington, Benj V
Harshey, John D
Hayes A L
Hicks, Joseph
Hoagland W I
Hock J A
Holden, S B
Honick, A A
Hopkins P W
Houck Rudolph
Hull, W H
Hull, F R
Huston James S
Jones, Clifford
Jones, A B (2)
Jones, Lafayette
Jones, Michael
Lee, Sidney
Jacobs, Felix
Jameson, J N
Kallsbeck, Asa
Karr, J W
Kearns, J T
Kellums J H
Kelly Cyrus
Kersey L C
Kidd, Capt J
Kingsbury Edward
Keysar A F
Kienzle Wm
Laramore James
Lawton, J C
Lodge Wm
Logan, S K
Lewis, Wm
Latzen, Will
McArthur, Fred
McCormick, Wm B
McCoy, Chas
McCalla Jake
McCuan, Sterling A
McComba, E C
McDowell, Chas S
McLenarrie, David
Marlow Wm
Meek R E
Mitchell, Jacob B
Mondragon, Manuel
Moody John
Murray M D
Neely, Nathan
Noble, R C
O'Connor Michael
Onsley, Wm
Palmer, Judson
Pittsford, John C
Pollard, J N
Pollard Judd (2)
Potts Mining Co
Powers, Joseph
Prather W S
Pressler, John A
Reardon James
Reed, Wm E
Reid, Wm J
Rice, G W
Shanks, N A
Shannon, James
Sheets Chas M
Smith, David
Spaulding, Wm P
Stinson John E
Stuart, M
Sugin Cornelius (2)
Sullivan, Walter
Thompson, Luke
Thompson, F M
Thompson, T
Thompson, J P (2)
Townsend F A
Tullis, J W
Vissick, W A C
Walker F L
Welldin, F W
Welman, Fred
Whelan, C R
Wicks, C P
Wightman, Bert
Williams, E S
Williams, J (2)
Wood, J H
Wright, George H
Young, Geo Wesley
Zattamies E D

LADIES

Allen Mrs Alice
Anderson, Miss Clara
Anderson, Mrs Carrie B
Ariess Miss Josie
Baker, Mrs J M
Barker, Miss Clara
Barker, Mrs J M
Bradley, Mrs Jennie M
Bradshaw, Miss Alice
Brennan Mrs S T
Brown, Mrs James
Brown, Mrs Jennie
Bryant, Mrs S M
Bunn, Miss Jessie
Burns, Miss Annie
Butler, Mrs Jennie
Byron, Mrs Annie
Case, Mrs Thessa
Chase, Mrs S A
Clarke Miss Belle
Comstock, Miss Myrtie
Cook, Miss Mellie
Craig, Miss Emma
Cummings, Miss Ollie
Dodson, Maggie & Jennie
Duba, Miss Fannie
Egers, Madame
Ensle, Miss Sophia
Evans, Mrs M O
Faws, Mrs Rosina
Friedline, Mary
Garin, Miss Katie
Gilmore, Mrs E J
Glancy, Miss Nellie
Hall, Mrs A L
Hemingway, Mrs Eugene
Howell, Mrs Mary C
Johnson, Miss Emma
Johnson, Mrs Susie A
Kannady, Miss Mattie (6)
Kassel, Miss Louise
Kenard, Mrs
Kensie, Mrs Geo
Lambert, Ida M
Leech Mrs Amanda
Lemmon, Mrs Belle
McNamara, Mrs (Tailor)
March, Mrs C K
Mathews, Mrs Montie
Mimes, Mrs May
Mulpall, Miss Anna
Noble, Miss Mary K
Noble, Mrs R C
O Neil, Mary
Pendygas, Mrs M E
Peterson, Miss Heman A
Perry, Miss Carrie
Rewark, Mrs Bell
Rice Miss Anna
Roaker, Miss Anna
Roberts, Mrs S L
Robertson, Miss Addie
Robinson, Miss Kate
Sangster, Miss Caroline
Samson, Mrs A D (2)
Sheats, Miss Nell
Shidler, Mrs Metta (2)
Smith, Miss Maggie
Smith, Miss Minnie
Swahe, Miss Jennie
Thompson, Mrs Susie (2)
Tipton, Mrs Elma F
Vaughn, Miss Belle
Wagner, Mrs Mary
Wall, Miss S Frank
Walters, Miss Dina
Williams Annie E
Wiley, Mrs Mollie Jones
Woods, Mrs N S

FOREIGN

Carr, John Cuthbert
Gibbs, Mrs
Kennedy, Rody
Leduc, Frank (2)
Lofthouse, Miss
O Brien, Thomas
Pilon, Peter

PACKAGES

Hopkins, McDowell & Co
Herr John
Lewis, Mrs E P

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within two weeks they will be sent to the dead letter office.

J. F. LOVE, P. M.

READY FOR TRAVEL.

The Pike's Peak Toll Road Opened to the Public.

The Road to be Fully Completed Within Three Weeks.

A Ride Furnishing Beautiful Scenery Without any Discomforts.

Rates of Toll Established by the County Commissioners.

By the first of August the toll road to the summit of Pike's peak will be completed. This announcement, coupled with the fact that the road is the most thoroughly constructed of any similar thoroughfare in the west, will be received with pleasure by many who have waited for this opportunity to ascend the Monarch of the Rockies. While the trails to the summit have all been well traveled and kept in good repair, yet the advantages of a well constructed carriage road are so obvious that as soon as it is opened to the public a great increase in the number of those who will ascend the peak will follow.

The construction of this road is due to the business foresight and sagacity of the well known railroad contracting firm of Carlile, Price & McGavock. This firm not only undertook the work of constructing the road, but assumed its ownership, thus showing that it had abundant faith in the profitableness of its operation.

The route to the summit of Pike's Peak from Cascade Canon is in many respects superior to that from any other point. A uniform grade is obtained for the entire distance, and the road traverses a region of country abounding in beautiful scenery, and naturally adapted for the construction of such a drive way. From Cascade Canon to timber line, a distance of eleven miles, the road bed is composed of hard gravel, which, when it becomes thoroughly packed, will make it one of the best in the state.

Leaving the hotel the road pursues a devious course, in order to reach the summit of the western ridge of Cascade canon. For about two miles it passes through a dense pine forest which line the mountain side. By means of numerous zigzags, or to use a nautical expression "tacks," the traveler finally finds himself almost on the summit of the rocky point which overlooks Cascade, and which gives him one of the finest views on the route. To the east is the limitless expanse of prairie, dotted with the shadows of fleeting clouds. A long, green line of foliage marks the course of the Fountain, while Colorado Springs and Colorado City seem almost at one's feet.

From this point onward the road clings to the mountain side until it reaches the eyrie of Cascade creek. After following the course of the stream for a short distance it turns towards the west, and it is here that a splendid view of the Peak is obtained. The road now ascends a little divide which forms the eastern boundary of a beautiful valley or park in which are the ranches of Messrs. ... S. Patterson and C. ... law. In the valley a level stretch of about a mile is encountered. From the valley the road ascends to the top of a slight ridge, and then turns directly south.

In driving along this ridge there is one constantly changing view. To the northeast are the plains, while to the south is the towering peak. To the north and west one mountain peak after another can be seen all covered with their perpetual cloak of snow. The view embraces the mountains west of Denver, the Mosquito range east of Leadville and the mountains which form the western boundary of the Arkansas valley. With one grand sweep the eye takes in a view so varied and so extensive that words fall far short of describing it.

At the southern extremity of the ridge and eight miles from Cascade is the first camp of the laborers who are at work on the road. From the camp excellent views of Manitou, South Park and the plains can be obtained. The timber line is only a short distance above the camp, and the summit of the peak could be reached in an air line of less than three miles. But in order to retain the established grade, nine miles will have to be traversed by the road before the summit is gained.

On the last few miles of the road above timber line the finest and grandest views along the entire route will be encountered.

The trip must be taken in order to be appreciated, and the most complete word picture would give but a feeble idea of the beauty and grandeur of the ride.

Anticipating the desire of many persons who wish to traverse the road as far as completed, the owners a few days ago made application to the county commissioners to establish the rates of toll. Yesterday the commissioners made the following rates which will be adhered to until the road is completed, when they will be revised:

	One way.	Round trip.
1 span 1 vehicle	$1 00	$1 75
Each additional span	75	1 25
1 horse and vehicle	75	1 25
1 saddle horse	50	75
Each pack animal	25	....
Loose stock, per head	10	....
Each bicycle or trycicle rider	35	50
Footman	35	50

At present parties wishing to go up the toll road will have to furnish their own conveyances, though there will be livery accommodations at Cascade at an early date.

The road is a perfectly safe one to travel. The grade is in no place over 10 per cent., and the average width of the road bed is 12 feet. Abundant turnouts are provided though vehicles can pass each other at almost any place.

The route of the toll road was first surveyed by County Surveyor E. L. Reid, and in constructing it his line has been generally followed, with the exception of a few slight deviations.

When the road is finished it is estimated that the trip from Cascade to the summit and return can be made in ten hours.

EASTERN WAR CLOUDS.

Castelar Writes on Russia's Plans and Preparations for Eastern Conquest.

MADRID, June 27, 1888.

It requires but a glance at the news that comes from the Turkish empire and its belongings for us to understand the chaotic and strange confusion which prevails there at this hour.

We are all of us familiar with the descriptions of the beautiful calcareous mountain known by the name of Mount Athos, which the blue waters of the Aegean sea and the horizon of the luminous skies of Greece tint with hues and colors till it shines like a rainbow graven in stone, its slopes and ridges covered with forests of a metallic flora, and formed as it were of iridescent precious stones. Saint and holy were the epithets bestowed on its abrupt and colossal proportions by the Greek and Latin writers. Out of this mountain an antique architect desired to carve the statue of Alexander, holding a city in his right hand and a rushing torrent in his left; with woods for his mantle and the firmament for his diadem. A Christian tradition has it that here on the mountain top Satan tempted the serene spirit of Christ, offering him all the dominions of the world outspread at his feet. From its summit one discerns Macedonia with her rugged and inaccessible defiles, and Thrace, the birthplace of those Orphic mysteries that bear so close a resemblance to the traditions of Vedantic ... of Asia faintly outlined in the distance, the steep and gigantic cone comparable only to those Greek temples known in history by the name of the temples of Samothrace, the Olympus of Thessaly still inhabited by the Gods even as in the days of Homer and the Asiatic ..., whither Paris was exiled and where ... was fostered ... spots of ground endeared to human kind and the fascination of the poetry of whose past has given rise to so efficacious and truly human a worship.

The oriental religions have elected these picturesque sites for monasteries, and in the midst of foaming streams and gardens that offer the sweetest figs, of the shades of resonant palm trees and the perfumes of jasmines and orange blossoms, there tower, high up upon the mountain crests, innumerable and many-colored domes of Greek temples, there stretch the elongated lines of ancient convents, the pious and antique sanctuaries in whose chapels stand the rigid virgins of Bizantium, and at whose portals the figures of kneeling pilgrims are discernible and the battlements and towers and castles indispensable as strongholds and means of defense.

So monastic is the character of the place that for fifteen centuries no woman has entered there. Reclus, in his classical geography of Southern Europe, relates that even the females of domesticated animals are excluded, and that fresh eggs are never eaten in this fertile country because hens are prohibited from entering. There are nine hundred and thirty-five temples and churches in this mountainous territory and the whole of the inhabitants, with the exception of some few merchants, are anchorites and monks.

Being of the Greek religion, the Russians, after the tenth century flocked to the monasteries of Athos, enriching many of the same by the donation of extensive and well stocked properties. In 1870, however, the Russians expelled the administrators of this ecclesiastical property, and laid claim to the same on behalf of the crown and the state, leaving to the usufructuaries merely the usufruct of a fifth part of the estates. And even in the allotment of this fifth part, Russia took into account not the dogmas, but the nationalities professed, literally portioning out lands to such as declared themselves Russians, and nibbling at and pruning the shares of such as claimed to belong to other nationalities. Politics were treated like the women, and were exiled. The monks contented themselves with their six hours of prayer by day, and their four hours of prayer by night, letting wars and revolutions rage outside their theological island.

But at present all this is changed. Russia means to make herself mistress of the east at any price, and where she does not have recourse to arms, she makes use of intrigue and ruse. The Russian monks have gained, whereas the Greek monks have lost in number. At the outbreak of every fresh difficulty between the porte and Greece, difficulties of more and more frequent recurrence, the sultan threatens and strikes at Greece in favor of the Muscovites. There are one thousand Russians in the monastery of Pantelemon, six hundred in that of Serapion, and about three thousand in the whole of the Peninsula. You need but look at these monks, and you shall know by their air and gait, their manners and their gestures that they are a regiment of soldiers disguised in monk's clothing, much as in a well known stage play the bandits are known by their guns and the preaching devils by their cloven feet and horns. A General Sebastianoff, a man of rare power and courage, acts as head of the monastery, a number of able engineers, coarsely clad, strengthen all the chief strategical points, and trace their military plans. This mountain with her monasteries and her saints is being converted from a divine temple into a formidable and aggressive fortress, for such is the intent and purpose of Russia. And what the czar is doing on Mount Athos he is doing throughout the east.

Is it possible, in the face of such systematic action on the part of Russia, to entertain any doubts as to the deliberate designs directed against this quarter of Europe? The peoples who have been delivered from the Turkish yoke, thanks to a tremendous effort, are fearful of once again being trampled under foot by Russia, that calls herself their saviour, and with a view of freeing themselves alike from the old tyranny and the new, call in a third party and appeal for help, now to this, now to that nation, against the Russians and the Turks; the Servians to Austria, the Roumanians to Germany and the luckless rulers of Bulgaria, so tormented in our time, to Missant England. Hence Russian and Austrian partisans on all sides, hence intrigues nefarious for the peace of Europe in every quarter.

The congress of Berlin assuredly has not kept the promises of the congresses of Vienna and Paris. The congress held in Vienna in 1815 and that held in Paris in 1855, had for object, on the one hand, to proclaim the principles of order and legitimacy, on the other hand to humanize the Turkish empire, as the treaty of Villafranca subsequently attempted to humanize the theocracy of Roumania. However, this treaty of Berlin, which we may call the treaty of Bismarck and to which all the great European powers contributed, sought to create artificial states for Russia, diminish, without annihilating at a blow, the Turkish empire, and shift, without extending overmuch, the empire of Austria, but has, as a matter of fact, let loose in the east a very chaos of confusion worse confounded, interests and passions clashing with, and furiously raging against, one another.

Who can pretend to guess at the future of Servia, of Roumania, at what may or may not pass in the diets of the Croatians, the congresses of the Magyars, in the interior of young Bohemia, in the parliaments of Vienna? When we hope that Bratiano's fall from power may bring peace to Roumania, the telegrams inform us that disrespect has been shown to the national representatives, that the Roumanian peasants are in arms, that the life of the king is in danger. When we dare to hope that a new ministry will settle all differences in Servia, we are reminded of the divorce between the Russia-loving Queen Natalia and the Austria-loving King Milan, and that the partisans of Austria and Russia are at daggers drawn. When we had thought Prince Ferdinand acclaimed on all sides, Plevna and Tirnova filled with a generous enthusiasm, and resolved to defend themselves against one and all, the Danube on the one side, Montenegro on the other, and lastly Servia, pour forth conspirators right and left to disturb the general security and spread alarm and misgiving on every hand.

There is no chance of any rest for Europe so long as the question of the east be not resolved in accordance with the principles of justice that ought to preside over all human relations, and bring about peace and harmony among men. Otherwise, vainly would we affect tranquility. Such monstrous organisms as the German and the Austrian empires, as the empires of Turkey and of Russia, bound to accomplish acts that are destructive of liberty and labor, remind us, to our misfortune, that we are not yet well out of the period of wars, and that we are, even if unwillingly, steering straight for a state of brute force and conquest.

How hard it is to find a truly great statesman under such conditions of society! But a little while ago it sufficed for a statesman to have the instincts of progress in order to give a forward impulse to human societies. Nowadays it too often happens that the very men whose providential mission it is to reform society find it incumbent on them, owing to the reforms already accomplished, to conserve the institutions that have been rendered necessary by revolutionary outbreaks. And, truth to say, I know of no faculties so opposite and contradictory in nature as those required by the minister who, in modern society, would at once reform and conserve.

The prophet, who, with his divining glasses, had foreseen recent events dimly visible in the perspective of a mysterious future, finds himself constrained to drop from the giddy heights where all his ideas moved and had their being, to tone down the glorious eloquence that rose spontaneously to his lips, or fell like fertilizing rain upon the hearer, and to cramp the theories writ on the infinite tablets of his mind, that they may be made to fit into the narrow moulds of a reality as sad and dark as all real things must be when compared with the abstract archetypes of science. This adjustment, enforced by the very nature of things, and inevitable, whatever may be the social state and the progress wrought by the innovator and the apostle, constitutes a contradiction that is despicable in the eyes of the vulgar, of a generation rendered blind by the struggle of the day, but is justified and sanctioned by the serene judgment of posterity. In a word, the modern European statesman must, if he is to do lasting good, be progressive and conservative at one and the same time. EMILIO CASTELAR.

CASCADE CANON.

Arrival of a Party of Kansas Excursionists Wednesday Afternoon.

Cascade presented a very animated appearance Wednesday afternoon when a large excursion party from Kansas in charge of Mr. George D. Cook arrived in a special train composed of two day and two Pullman coaches. The train left Kansas City on Tuesday morning and a large number boarded it at Topeka and Emporia. The following is a list of the excursionists, including a number who joined the party at Pueblo and who are still at Cascade:

... Smith, W. W. Manspeaker, D. R. Hodgeman and son, ... Huntoon, ... C. Cooper, Topeka; E. L. Buckwalter and wife, ... Severy and wife, F. M. Cooper, M. D., Mrs. ... North, Emporia; F. P. MacLennan, proprietor and editor Topeka Journal, Topeka; W. W. Miller, Osage City, Kas.; W. C. Trobb, C. O. Knowles, N. S. Goss, W. R. Parsons, W. Elson, A. J. Huntoon, Topeka; G. D. Cook, Chicago; A. S. Johnson, ... Nichols, W. Norton, Topeka; G. G. Gilbert, Dodge City, Kas.; ... A. Thatcher and wife, C. ... Carr, Pueblo; C. P. Smith, Topeka; F. Forsha and wife, Hutchinson, Ks.; C. K. Holliday, B. Roberts, ... Shellabarger, Miss Clara Shellabarger, Miss Mulvane, Topeka; Miss Thatcher, Chicago; ... Garvey, ... W. Giles, E. G. Welch, F. Curran, ... B. McClintock, ... W. Pack, ... Bishop, Topeka; O. F. McKinney, St. Louis; P. ... Dugan and wife, Pueblo; E. Moses and wife, C. ... Moses, Great Bend, Ks.; Mrs. A. C. Moses, A. E. Moses, Pueblo; T. Holland, New York; G. W. Dunn, ... M. Cuthbert, Denver.

In the party are Hon. T. P. MacLennan, editor and proprietor of the Topeka Evening Journal, C. K. Holliday, the oldest director of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, and Colonel A. S. Johnson, general land commissioner of the same company.

Carriages were in waiting at the depot on the arrival of the train to convey the party around the town. No public effort was made to sell lots, though quite a number were disposed of by private sale. Several of the excursionists had already purchased lots, and their visit at this time is for the purpose of selecting them.

Mr. Cook, who has charge of the party, is a member of Cook's celebrated excursion bureau, and a large stockholder in the Cascade Town and Improvement company. Next week he will bring a party to Colorado exclusively composed of Chicago business men. The party will visit Cascade and remain there two or three days.

In the evening a very enjoyable hop was given at the Cascade house in honor of the visitors now at the resort. The Colorado Midland officials kindly placed a special train at the disposal of a large number of invited guests from this city, who desired to attend the hop. The train left the union depot at half-past seven o'clock, and arrived at Cascade at a quarter past eight. Among the guests from this city were the following officials of the Midland: President John Scott, Second Vice President G. C. Allen, Treasurer C. E. Noble, General Manager D. B. Robinson, Superintendent T. S. Saunders, General Passenger Agent C. S. Lee and General Solicitor E. T. Rogers. Accompanying them were Mr. and Mrs. ... R. Ehrich, Miss ... Farnham, Mrs. ... Hagerman, Mrs. Viola Frost-Mixer, Miss Hyatt, Mrs. E. T. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. ... B. Johnson, and Messrs. Hagerman, Williams, Laurlow, Godfrey, Holland, Blodgett, Cabel, Robb, Bosworth and others.

Several large bonfires were brightly blazing when the train arrived, and the grounds were further beautified by scores of Chinese lanterns, which were suspended from numerous pine trees, and the piazzas of the hotel and cottages.

After a number of selections by Metz's orchestra of this city Mrs. Viola Frost Mixer favored the party with several vocal solos, which were rendered in a thoroughly artistic manner, and were received with evident appreciation. The accompaniments and instrumental selections by Miss Hyatt were also favorably spoken of.

The remainder of the evening was spent in dancing, and at half past ten o'clock the party returned to this city highly pleased with their evening's enjoyment.

The new city directory, published by Mr. S. N. Francis is now ready for distribution. It is the best directory of the city that has ever been compiled. It is complete in every particular, and will be invaluable as a book of reference. It has a neat typographical appearance, and is bound in a thorough and durable manner. Orders for the directory should be given to Mr. Francis at once.

Mr. J. A. Connell has sold the Harris ranch ten miles northeast of this city to The West Monument Land and Water company for $15,500.

Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Taylor arrived from New York Wednesday and will continue to reside in Colorado Springs permanently.

MARY JANE'S LETTER.

SHE DESCRIBES A HERDIC PARTY AT THE CAPITAL.

She Has Been Trying to Get Pictures of the Japanese Minister and His Wife. The Coreans and Their Fondness for the Washington Girls.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—I have before now referred, in my blithesome and winning manner, to the incipient popularity of roof riding on Herdic coaches as one of the society divertisements of the national capital on summer evenings. Well, when I wrote that I didn't think there was much in it, and there wasn't just at that very precise time, but the long hot spell developed it, as the sun does the flowers after a shower, and it became a craze. There were only five coaches with seats on top, and the way they were crowded night after night was astonishing, not to say painful, if you happened to be the one that wanted a seat up among the twinkling stars. I never noticed it particularly until Dickey and I were invited one evening to indulge in a "Herdic party," with five others, just half the seating capacity of the roof. We were to leave the point of departure at 8:30 p. m., and were there promptly, attired in palm leaf fans, the most diaphanous of garments, perspiration, and the usual other furniture incidental to the summer solstice, and thinking, of course, when we were ready for the Herdic it would be ready for us. So we went to catch it, and when it came it was full on top and empty inside. I was disturbed in my mind by this, but the hostess said it was all right, for we could ride to the end of the line, about five minutes, and then take our places on top. Half way there, a lot more people came inside, and three got off the top, and with a shrewd move three of us climbed up to be sure of a start. Then the Herdic rolled on and soon turned at the end of the line, and for a minute I thought we had run into a mob of riotous women or had caught a tired Sunday school picnic trying to get home. There were forty or more of them, all of the better class and most of them as good as we have here, and they were in for enjoying a ride on the Herdic top, and had come out there to be sure of it, just as we were doing. They made a rush for the steps when the Herdic stopped, and so did we insiders, but not a living soul on top moved. They had come to stay, and they had come clear out there to the boundary, from I don't know where, to avoid taking the chances. So had the others, but they had come out inside, and with less knowledge of the rush, and after waiting an hour or more, they had to get inside of the stuffy coach and ride home again. More than half of our party did the same, and the three fortunate ones on top came down at the end of their five-minute-and-back ride, and almost cried because they had to leave the cool breezes for the hot pavements. Then, cooled with grateful ices and cheerful seltzer lemonades, we resolved ourselves into a "doorstep party," and wanted to catch an empty coach, but at 11:30 the prospect was no better than at 8:30, and I really believe that on a hot night in Washington an all nighter would be crowded until breakfast time.

It is great sport, but the drivers don't like it, as they get no extra pay for driving three horses and taking care of a double complement of passengers, and they are getting even by driving their coaches under the trees and swiping people with the branches to the best of their ability. I know of several hats, male and female, that have had very damaging experiences. The poor drivers ought to be allowed to have some pleasure in life, I reckon, and as long as they do not swipe me off the roof I won't complain. I do complain, however, about climbing up the ladder to the roof. We can't get up unless the men help us, and they can't help us without being placed in such a position that they can tell the number of our shoes, and I don't want all the men of my acquaintance to know what sized shoes I wear.

So there.

* * *

I've been dealing with foreigners lately, that is, heathen foreigners, and I find they are human after all, especially the women. I think women are the humanest specimens of creation anyway. I presume it is because that, as all other creation was made out of dust, the woman was made out of a human rib, and naturally retains the characteristics of her ancestry. Anyway, I tried to get a picture of the new Japanese minister and his wife, and I couldn't do it. I kept on trying, and each time was put off, until at last I learned, as a profound secret, that the lady wasn't going to have her pictures taken until she had some American clothes to wear. That's a woman, ain't it? As long as she was in her own country, and everybody wore a certain style of dress like her own, she was satisfied, no matter what that style might look like, but as soon as she got among another lot of women in another lot of clothes heaven itself couldn't move her to appear in anything different from the fashion.

Those Corean chaps are here yet, also, but they do look dreadful lonesome since so many of the pretty girls they doted on last winter have departed to other lands. It's funny how those pagans used to worship the pretty white priestesses, and not so very funny either, for they never had anything half so nice in their own country to worship.

* * *

Had a talk not long ago with a Chinaman of the legation on religious subjects. Or Dickey did rather, as she likes the Mongolians better than I do. He speaks very fair English and listened.

"They say you are heathen people, you know," said Dickey with a smile, after the talk was well under way.

"Yes, yes," said Mr. Chop, also smiling.

"But I don't think you are," she continued; "indeed, I think there are just as heathen people among us as anybody in China would care to be."

"Yes, yes," smiled Mr. Chop innocently. Dickey never let on.

"What is your idea of heaven and hell, of good and bad?" she asked next.

"Good—up; bad—down," he replied, accompanying his speech with an expressive gesture.

"Of course, certainly," said Dickey, with pious joy.

The nominations have passed, and the headquarters of national politics sits serene amidst her shade and idly lets the days go by. We have politics here all the time, and we don't enthuse except under extraordinary circumstances. Everybody says the tickets are good clean tickets, and I wonder how a ticket can come out of politics and stay in politics and still be clean.

MARY JANE.

The Young Men's Republican club held a regular meeting Tuesday evening, which was well attended. The minutes of the previous regular meetings were read and approved. The executive committee reported the list of newspapers which they had secured for the use of the members of the club. The committee on membership reported the names of several persons for membership, all of whom were unanimously elected. The vacancy in the executive committee, caused by the resignation of Mr. T. Hale, was filled by the election of Mr. E. C. McCreery. The secretary read a letter from Hon. G. Q. Richmond, of Pueblo, who stated that his business engagements would prevent him from addressing the club at an early date, but that he would be glad to appear before them later in the campaign. A motion to change the name of the club to the El Paso County Republican club was laid on the table. On motion the president was empowered to appoint a committee of five to organize a campaign club. The names of the committee will be announced in a few days. The meeting then adjourned.

County Superintendent of Schools Berrey has completed his annual report for the school year ending June 30th, 1888. The following is the amount apportioned to each school district:

Districts.	
1	$2,439 10
2	400 00
3	549 46
4	537 28
5	1,041 97
6	178 68
7	170 48
8	955 74
9	264 54
10	541 16
11	26,250 42
12	247 24
13	337 71
14	3,673 25
15	51 20
16	552 48
17	180 30
18	226 12
19	629 08
20	251 24
21	204 80
25	102 00
26	174 35
27	369 40
28	316 02
29	735 19
30	165 05
31	577 00
32	96 00
33	158 45
34	552 04
35	194 60
36	55 90
37	81 70
38	60 20
39	60 20
Total for school purposes	$41,570 34
Total for building purposes	9,098 91
Total	$48,669 25
RECEIPTS.	
State fund	$2,804 41
Penal fund	477 00
Tax collected	45,387 84
Total	$48,669 25

A large force of men will be put to work during the next few days to do the grading for the side tracks on the Rock Island immediately west of the Denver & Rio Grande passenger depot. The Rock Island company own a strip of land 2000 feet wide extending south from the railroad bridge over the Monument. It is the intention of the company to change the course of the creek, in order to prevent wash outs, and to give the necessary trackage ground. The tracks which will be laid west of the depot will be used almost exclusively for passenger traffic.

We are glad to announce that Miss Viola Frost will give a concert in the opera house some evening next week. She will be assisted on that occasion by Miss Hyatt, a rising young pianist of Chicago, and a number of local musicians. Miss Frost has a large circle of acquaintances in Colorado Springs who will be glad to avail themselves of this opportunity of hearing her.

Ex-Senator Saunders, of Nebraska, Mrs. Saunders and their daughter Mrs. Harrison arrived in the city on Tuesday evening, and will spend the summer here. Mrs. Harrison is a daughter-in-law of General Benjamin Harrison, the republican candidate for president.

The president of the Young Men's Republican club has appointed the following committee to organize a uniformed Harrison and Morton Campaign club: G. R. Fowler, ... S. Woodruff, J. H. Barlow, Wm. Saxton and E. G. Perkins.

Mr. John Hay and wife, of Washington, were among Wednesday's arrivals at The Antlers. Mr. Hay enjoys a national reputation from his connection with the monthly biographical sketches of Mr. Lincoln, now being published in The Century.

Mr. J. H. Bowman has obtained the necessary lighting facilities for the band stands in the parks, and will at once collect a fund to pay the band for two weekly open air concerts during the summer. He expects to experience little difficulty in raising the required sum.

Streeter & Bradbury have nearly completed their grading contract on the Rock Island east of this city and in the vicinity of Granger. Sub-contractors are now at work on the last two miles.

Dr. O. M. White, a dentist of several years' experience, has opened an office opposite the postoffice. He makes a specialty of the filling and treatment of diseased teeth.

A congregation of the United Presbyterian church has been organized in this city.

Mr. N. Hodgman, formerly of this city, has located permanently with his family at Salt Lake City.

The contract for the new Congregational church building was signed Tuesterday.

Mr. William Ray and wife have returned from an extended visit to New Mexico.

JUDGES OF ELECTION.

List of the Judges and Voting Places for the Fall Election.

The following is a list of the judges, and voting places for the fall election in each precinct of the county, as determined by the county commissioners yesterday:

No. 1, Castonville—G. W. Peyton, S. M. Nelson, judges; Cubanus voting place, Gates Bros.' store.

No. 2, Cave Rock—J. A. Kirk, M. F. Ogle, A. B. McConnell; voting place, Postoffice.

No. 3, Monument—R. C. Elliott, W. E. Colbrook, J. M. Duffy; voting place, Monument hotel.

No. 4, Austro—J. B. Walker, A. M. Bishop, J. W. Dougherty; voting place, School house.

No. 5, Colorado City—Robert Finley, A. Z. Stichton, W. A. Boyce, voting place, School house.

No. 6, Colorado Springs—

Ward 1—J. S. Cosyn, C. A. Lee, George Robertson; voting place, court house.

Ward 2—W. E. Corey, C. J. Reynolds, Matt Franey; voting place, Roby's shop.

Ward 3—O. Renick, A. B. Crisbin, W. S. Walker; voting place not settled.

Ward 4—J. M. Scott, E. A. Sperry, A. Loeser; voting place, city hall.

No. 7, Fountain—Isaac Lute, Jim A. Smith, William Sweet and; voting place, Hutchin's store.

No. 8, Cheyenne—Irvine, J. D. Johnson, Frank Cotteh; voting place, old Edington house.

No. 9, Summit Park—G. W. Saunders, A. V. Baldwin, Charles Wheeler; voting place, Edwards' store.

No. 10, Florissant—D. Nevitt, Frank Castello, J. E. Smith; voting place, Castello's store.

No. 11, Manitou—S. Caldwell, A. Cree, W. A. Jerry; voting place, town hall.

No. 12, Four Mile—J. S. Rood, M. Riggs, S. Young; voting place, school house.

No. 13, Sun View—T. Bowe, A. Bartlett, J. Bell; voting place, school house.

No. 14, Cheyenne—J. Moon, J. J. Douglass, Frank Smith; voting place, Postoffice.

No. 15, Big Sandy—Jos. Phillips, J. A. McCray, E. Chesebrough; voting place, Gates' store.

No. 16, Curtis—A. J. Templeton, D. Green, D. Vooy; voting place, school house.

No. 17, Franceville—W. A. Shepherd, G. Barnes, John Gilbertson; voting place, Curtis store.

No. 18, Granger—J. A. Jones, J. S. Mills, W. G. Pennington; voting place, Brick office.

No. 19, Divide—D. A. Espaire, J. A. Cook, J. J. Valentine; voting place, Chandler's house.

Real Estate Transfers.

Real estate transfers reported by A. G. Bowe for the week ending July 2, 1888:

CITY PROPERTY.

Mary E. Lawton to Frank Finnegan, lt 21 blk 1, Goshen's sub div of blk 22, acc No 1 ..... $200

Mary W. Pistorius to Frank Finnegan, lts 1 and 8 blk 2 West Duff add 800

Julia E. Bristol to W. H. Colburn, w 90 ft of lt 13, blk 122 1,800

Herbert North to John A. Sabine, w 50 ft of e 90 ft of s ½ of lt 2 blk 21 acc No 1 1,800

Tony J. Vezzani to S. Owen, blk 237, except 50 ft off west end, also blk 238 except east 5 acres, acc and No 1 1,800

Geo. Burnett to W. E. Ewing, lt 1 blk 1, E. A. Martin, assignee of E. J. Young's subdiv of blks 230 and 232 acc No 1 1,800

Mary Ann to Charlotte V. Bear, w 95 ft of lt 29 blk 33, also pt of lt 30 blk 33 1,800

WEST COLORADO SPRINGS.

J. F. Chedinga to Frank Sequest, lt 6 blk 32 300

J. E. Eaton to J. F. Chedinga, lt 10 blk 11 300

F. C. McCleery, trustee, to J. F. Chedinga, lts 5 and 6 blk 1 300

J. F. Chedinga to J. E. Eaton, lt 12 blk 11 300

COLORADO CITY.

W. T. Shinsler et al to Jas. E. Patten, fractional portions of lts 25, 26 and 27 blk 126 800

Anthony Lott to Christ Kametsch, lt 20, blk 199 500

Mathew McCabe to Frederick Gibson, fractional portions of lts 1 and 12 blk 221 500

MANITOU.

Sarah L. Ingersoll et al to Sarah E. Moores, lt 13 blk 23 Manitou Springs acc 800

FOUNTAIN.

Morris S. Noel to G. E. Rinehart, lts 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 blk 24, Reed's acc; and lts 18 and 19 blk 8, Reed's 2d acc 800

Fountain Town and Improvement Co. to J. G. Alexander, lts 4 and 5 blk 8, Reed's acc 20

The Fountain City Investment Co. to Victoria Lutcelin, lt 7 blk 11 Santa Fe acc 8

The Fountain City Investment Co. to N. J. Henry, lt 2 blk 3 Santa Fe acc 7

E. E. Witting to A. V. Fravar, lts 11 and 12, and lts 8 blk 16 Reed's 2d acc 200

PALMER LAKE.

Ada May Thompson and W. E. Thompson to Elizabeth R. Nesmith, one acre more or less in 550

COUNTRY.

E. J. Clay or to J. M. Smith, w ½ of ne qr of sec 25, t 10 s, r 66 w 500

United States to Wm. H. Jobson, 681 acres, tp 15, s r 65 w .....

United State to Wm. H. Jobson, 33½ acres, tp 15, s r 66 w .....

United States to Wm. H. Jobson, w ½ of nw qr of sec 28, tp 15 s, r 65 w, containing 80 acres .....

United States to Wm. H. Jobson, 320 acres, tp 15 s, r 65 w .....

United States to Wm. H. Jobson, se ¼ of sec 25, tp 15 s, r 66 w .....

United States to Wm. H. Jobson, 1080 acres, tp 14 s, r 65 w .....

Mrs. Francis W. Goddard, president of the Bellevue society, has called a meeting of all persons interested in benevolent works in our city, to be held in the Baptist church on Tuesday next, July 17, at 4 o'clock p. m. This meeting will be addressed by several of the city pastors. The objects of the organization will be explained. Reports of the work thus far accomplished will be presented and plans for its further prosecution submitted. To make the Bellevue sanitarium the successful institution and power for good in our midst, which it should be, will require the active and sympathetic aid and co-operation of the entire community. A most encouraging beginning has been made, and now if the benevolent people of the city will but co-operate, the early establishment of the sanitarium is assured. The meeting of next Tuesday is not called for the purpose of soliciting pecuniary aid from those who may be present, but rather to submit reports of what has already been done and take counsel for the future, and above all to awaken the interest and sympathy of all the people in this the most important benevolent enterprise ever undertaken in Colorado Springs. A large and representative attendance of the community at the meeting is therefore respectfully urged.

The card of the First National Bank shows several important changes. The most important one is that the capital stock is reduced from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars. None of the stockholders have gone out of the bank, but new capital has been taken in. The new directors are Charles Tauchnow, A. A. McGovney and E. J. Eaton, all of whom have solid standing in this community, and will add to the strength of the bank. There is no change in the officers, except the new office of assistant cashier is created, which is filled by Mr. Charles A. Noble. The statement of the bank published elsewhere shows it to be in a good condition. It has a surplus of forty thousand dollars and nine thousand five hundred and seventy-two dollars and three cents of undivided profits.

A colored man by the name of Matt Slaughter was arrested Thursday afternoon by Officer Shelby on a warrant sworn out by his wife, charging him with forgery. Mrs. Slaughter had some money deposited in one of the banks and a few days ago she earned that her husband had forged her name to a number of checks and had obtained the money in the banks.

The committee of arrangements of the excursion to Manitou from this city and Manitou to Leadville on Wednesday next have secured permission for the party to visit the Silver Cord and Minnie mines. The Minnie mine has $12,000,000 of money in sight, and it will be well worth the cost of the trip to see it.

The county commissioners, at their meeting Thursday, finished the examination of the tax schedules and organized a new voting precinct west and north west of Summit Park, to be known as Cave Rock precinct.

Mr. Frank Finnegan has secured the contract for doing the stone work on the new Congregational church. The contract calls for the completion of the building by April 1st.

One of the contractors on the Rock Island road in this city stated a few days ago that trains would be running to Colorado Springs within eighty days.

The Teveni and Germania clubs have subscribed for a number of leading democratic newspapers which will be kept on file in the club rooms over Bernard Bros.' grocery store.

The funeral of the late Rev. W. W. Forbes, of the Sanborn Missions, will take place in the Presbyterian church on Sunday afternoon at half past one o'clock.

Ranchmen who reside in the eastern portion of the county report the grass on the range as being fairly burned up for the want of rain.

At the rate at which work is progressing on the building the new Exchange National Bank will be ready to open for business by August 1st.

The Denver and Rio Grande railroad is now selling commutation tickets to Manitou. Twenty tickets for $2.50.

Sheriff Jackson has gone to Aspen on official business.

COLORADO CITY ITEMS.

Mr. C. E. Dodson, of the Eagle, who has been quite sick, is now considerably improved.

The Odd Fellows yesterday moved their lodge furniture and effects into their new hall in the Templeton building.

Mr. A. Bisteau, an employe of Horace Quinby, the everyman, met with a very painful accident yesterday morning. He was attending a horse when the animal suddenly kicked and kicked him in the stomach, then crowded him against the wall of his stall and bore him to the floor. Bisteau managed to extricate himself and walked from the stable without aid. He seemed dazed, however, and after he had proceeded a short distance from the stable received medical attention. Drs. Bisbee and Ammerman and a physician from Colorado Springs were summoned and it took them three hours to restore the injured man to consciousness. It was at first believed that he was severely injured internally, but later accounts he was resting easily, and it is hoped no serious results will ensue.

Work has begun on the Grand Valley ditch, which it is expected will irrigate about 225,000 acres in Garfield county.

A SWISS SCHUETZENFEST.

Our Correspondent Visits a Prize Target Shooting.

(Special Correspondence.)

INTERLAKEN, Switzerland, June 12.—There is perhaps no people, if we except the Tyrolese, so passionately fond of the practice of target shooting as the sturdy, enterprising and liberty loving Swiss nation. The best proof for this assertion is found in the numerous schuetzenfests that annually occur in various parts of this model European republic. Of these there are chiefly two kinds—national schuetzenfests and cantonal target shootings. (The name of the latter is derived from the word canton, which is the official term for the individual states or districts composing Switzerland.)

A schuetzenfest is a very interesting sight and presents to those who have never witnessed one many new and striking features. It is an occasion of much importance for those people, and ranks with them as high as in America the national game of baseball, though there is this radical difference between the two—that in the former the victors are not crews but individuals. It is, therefore, not so complicated and prone to provoke dissension and animosity as is often the case with baseball. Another important difference lies in the fact that there are no salaried professionals, but every man acts purely as an individual, yet, if he achieves victory, the credit of it is also reflected upon the community or district to which he belongs. Great is the pride of the particular canton, city or village which counts among its denizens a schuetzenkoenig of the year—that is, the man who on such a target shooting has excelled all his competitors.

There is not a village of any size that does not have a target shooting club, which often numbers its members by the hundreds, many of them, old gray haired men, but with eye undimmed and their love for the sport not in the least abated. They usually have uniforms in which green plays an important part. Their rifles, of course, vary in style and quality, according to the circumstances of the owner, but it frequently happens that the schuetzenkoenig proves to be the proprietor of a shabby, old fashioned shooting iron, which, however, in his steady hands and with his eagle eye, has distanced all the more stylish and pretentious looking rifles of his fellow contestants.

There are always prizes put up for the successful shooters. These prizes consist sometimes of medals, silver cups or similar articles, but most of money often in very considerable amounts, so that besides the desire for fame and distinction, the prospect of a handsome purse of money acts as a powerful stimulus on the contestants to do their best. When I last visited one of the schuetzenfests, at which the chief prize was 500 francs ($100), I particularly noticed an old man who had done remarkably well, in fact so well that the final contest for the first prize had narrowed down to three competitors, of which he was one. Each was to have three more shots. Carefully and deliberately he selected three cartridges for his repeating rifle and then coolly and without the slightest agitation he fired his three shots in succession. The result was very gratifying, but he had no mean rivals, and everybody waited almost with bated breath until the matter was decided. The man that followed him came within three points of him, out of a hundred, but a miss was as good as a mile. Then came the other. His first shot was a bull's eye. That looked bad for the old man, and I turned to look at him. His face showed no trace of emotion, so I knew there were two shots yet to be fired, which might not turn out as well as the first. The report of the second shot rang out upon the air and a bull's eye was scored. Still the old man's face showed as imperturbable as ever. Then the last shot—a pretty good one, but the three reckoned together just amounted to one point less than the old man's score. The latter was schuetzenkoenig for another year, so having held that dignity, as I afterwards learned, for five consecutive years. You should have heard the cheering that ensued, as the result was made known to the large assemblage. Everybody crowded around and congratulated him, for he seemed to be a great favorite. He took it very quietly and modestly, yet you could see that he was gratified.

Then ensued a period of great hilarity. The large garden restaurants of the town were filled to overflowing and the numerous pretty kellnerinnen (waiter girls) were kept more than busy in providing the guests with wine and beer and other things. It was not long until from every direction you could hear the sounds of instrumental music or patriotic songs by improvised choirs. It seemed as though a spirit of merriment had seized the whole town, which in a general way was also a fact. Yet amidst all this turmoil of merrymaking a regard for decency and the rights of others was everywhere observed. It showed the people understood the difficult art of enjoying themselves with proper moderation. This was my experience at a Swiss schuetzenfest.

JOSEPH SOHM.

THE LAST CARTRIDGES.

STATE NEWS.

The Iowa Press association is visiting Denver enroute to Yellowstone Park.

The receipts of Sells Bros.' circus at Leadville amounted to $12,000.

The dairymen of Denver have formed an organization for self-protection.

The population of Logan county is estimated to have increased from 5,000 to 15,000 during the year.

MARRIED.

HOLMAN—ROBINS—In this city, on the 8th inst., by Justice of the Peace Thomas Shiveler, Mr. James Holman and Miss Emma Robins, both of this city.

BORN.

JACKSON—In this city, on the 6th inst., to the wife of Mr. Scott Jackson, a boy.

DIED.

DONLEVY—In Colorado City, on the 8th inst., Miss Julia Donlevy, aged 18 years. Interment at Denver.

LOST.

LOST—$10 REWARD—Will be paid for information leading to the recovery of the following horses: One chestnut sorrel, branded W on right thigh and B3 on left thigh; also, one bay horse, branded W on right thigh. Harry W. Tursman, box 323, Colorado Springs. cw-

ONE OF EL PASO'S INDUSTRIES.

The Sixth District Cattle Growers' Association.

HEADQUARTERS,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.,

President—W. M. Stricker.

Vice President—Chauncey Callaway.

Secretary and Treasurer—C. A. Lansing.

Executive Committee—Bernard Gilpin, F. A. Waters, F. E. Baxter.

Round-Up Commissioners—Bernard Gilpin, C. A. Lansing, C. E. Lowe.

Foreman of the Round-up—J. J. Dubanks.

THE ASSOCIATION.

Although the association is yet in its infancy, it has already a good-sized membership and has accomplished some good work. It has for its object the protection of its members and the cattle interests of the Sixth District. Moving herds are inspected thoroughly and the quarantine laws rigorously enforced. A standing reward of $100 is offered for the detection, prosecution and conviction of cattle thieves. The members fees of the association are only $5.50 per year, which amount entitles the members to all the protection that the association affords. Brand books are also issued which are of inestimable value to cattle owners. Those desiring to become members should send in their names to the secretary at Colorado Springs. The officers are all active cattle men and will do all in their power to further the interests of the association and its members.

Weekly Market Report.

Corrected weekly by A. Lemenway & Son, dealers in wholesale and retail groceries and ranch produce, No. 15 South Tejon street.

RANCH PRODUCE.			
Butter, creamery, ⅌ lb	$ 30	@	35
Butter, ranch, ⅌ lb	22	@	25
Butter, eastern, ⅌ lb	5	@	20
Eggs, ranch, ⅌ doz	25	@	30
Eggs, state, ⅌ doz	20	@	25
Cabbage, Cala., ⅌ cwt	3 00	@	4 50
Onions, ⅌ lb	3½	@	5
Potatoes, ⅌ cwt	2 25	@	3 00
Turnips, new, ⅌ cwt	3 00	@	5 00
Chickens, live, ⅌ doz	5 00		6 00
Corn, ⅌ cwt	1 25	@	1 50
Crop	1 25	@	1 50
Wheat, ⅌ cwt			1 75
Oats, ⅌ cwt	1 55	@	1 60
Bran, ⅌ cwt	1 40	@	1 45
Flour, ⅌ cwt	2 00	@	2 65
Meal, ⅌ cwt	2 00	@	2 20
Graham, ⅌ cwt	2 40	@	2 60
Hay, (Colo.) ⅌ ton	18 00	@	22 00
Hay, (Kan.) ⅌ ton	15 00	@	
GREEN FRUIT.			
Strawberries, ⅌ qt	25	@	35
Oranges, ⅌ doz	45	@	75
Lemons, ⅌ doz	40	@	40
Cherries, ⅌ lb	20	@	30
Bananas, ⅌ doz	40	@	50
GREEN VEGETABLES.			
Lettuce, ⅌ doz	40	@	50
Radishes, ⅌ doz	40	@	50
Onions, ⅌ doz	25	@	40
Asparagus, ⅌ lb	12	@	15
Rhubarb, ⅌ lb	3	@	5
Cauliflower, ⅌ lb	18	@	20
String Beans, ⅌ lb	12	@	15
Green Peas, ⅌ lb	6	@	8
Tomatoes, ⅌ lb	12	@	15
Spinach, ⅌ lb	3	@	5

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

dwg-14-ly.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week, ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, for sale, for rent and repair, at Aiken's. k-18-tf

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Public notice is hereby given, that the county commissioners of El Paso county, Colorado, will sit as a board of equalization for the correction and completion of the assessment roll of said county, on Monday, the second day of July, A. D., 1888, and continue in session as said board of equalization for the purpose of supplying omissions in said assessment roll, and equalizing the same, not less than three nor more than ten consecutive days, and for the purpose of equalizing said assessment roll they are empowered by law to increase, diminish, alter or correct any assessment or valuation.

That on Monday, the sixteenth day of July, A. D., 1888, the said county commissioners will hold their second meeting as such board of equalization, continuing in session not less than two nor more than ten consecutive days, for the purpose of hearing complaints, only from those dissatisfied with the changes made in their assessments at the first meeting of said board, or otherwise, and to adjust said assessment roll as in their judgment is just and proper. Tax payers are notified that they must attend to their assessments at said second meeting.

Colorado Springs, Colo., June 22, 1888. E. J. EATON, County Clerk. dw-f-23-td

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Sophie Herrman, of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, did on the first day of March, A. D., 1888, by her certain deed of trust of that date, duly recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of El Paso county, state of Colorado, on the 13th day of March, A. D., 1888, in book ninety-six (96), at page 395, convey to the undersigned as trustee, or in case of his failure for any reason to act as such trustee, then to the then sheriff of said El Paso county, Colorado, as successor in trust, the following described real estate situate in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, to-wit: Lots number three (3) and number four (4) in block two hundred and fifty-three (253), in Bott's Second addition to the town of Colorado City, county of El Paso and state of Colorado, which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment to E. C. D. Zook, of the promissory notes of the said Sophie Herrman of even date therewith for the principal sum of five hundred and thirty dollars ($530) with interest thereon from date until paid, at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable quarterly; and

Whereas, the said deed of trust provides that in case of default in the payment of said promissory notes according to the tenor and effect thereof, or any part thereof, or any interest thereon, then in that case the said trustee, or in case of his failure for any reason to act, then the said successor in trust, shall sell said real estate for the purpose of paying the principal of said notes and the interest thereon, and all expenses connected with the execution of said trust, and

Whereas, the time of payment of said notes has passed, and default has been made in the payment both of principal and interest thereon. Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said notes, and in and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, the undersigned, trustee as aforesaid, or in case of my failure for any reason to act, then the undersigned Leonard Jackson, sheriff of El Paso county, Colorado, successor in trust, will on the 6th day of August, 1888, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the front door of the county court house in the county of El Paso in the state of Colorado, sell the above described property at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand for the purpose of paying said promissory notes and interest thereon, together with the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

A. A. McGOVNEY, Trustee.
LEONARD JACKSON, Sheriff of El Paso County, Colorado, Successor in Trust.

Dated at Colorado Springs, July 6, 1888. wg-7-4

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y. cwf-1-ly

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